

Ephemerides
MOORE'S ALMANACK
IMPROVED,
OR THE
FARMER and COUNTRYMAN'S
Calendar,

For the YEAR 1790.

BY THE REV. DR. JOHN TRUSLER,

Compiler of the CLERICAL ALMANACK and EIGHT-YEAR ALMANACK; Author of CHRONOLOGY, PRACTICAL HUSBANDRY, several Books on GARDENING, &c.

CONTAINING,

(Besides the Customary Contents of an Almanack,)

The daily Face of the Moon.
A Tide Table.
On the New Planet.
Changes of the Weather.
Observ. on the Barometer.
A Chronology of all Occurrences, since 1700.
A Table to regulate Clocks.

Different Weights & Measures.
An alphabetical List of all Family Taxes.
What is to be done every week in the Farm & Garden.
A Variety of useful Tables, and sundry other Matter.

WITH SOME

New Experiments and Observations in Farming and Gardening.

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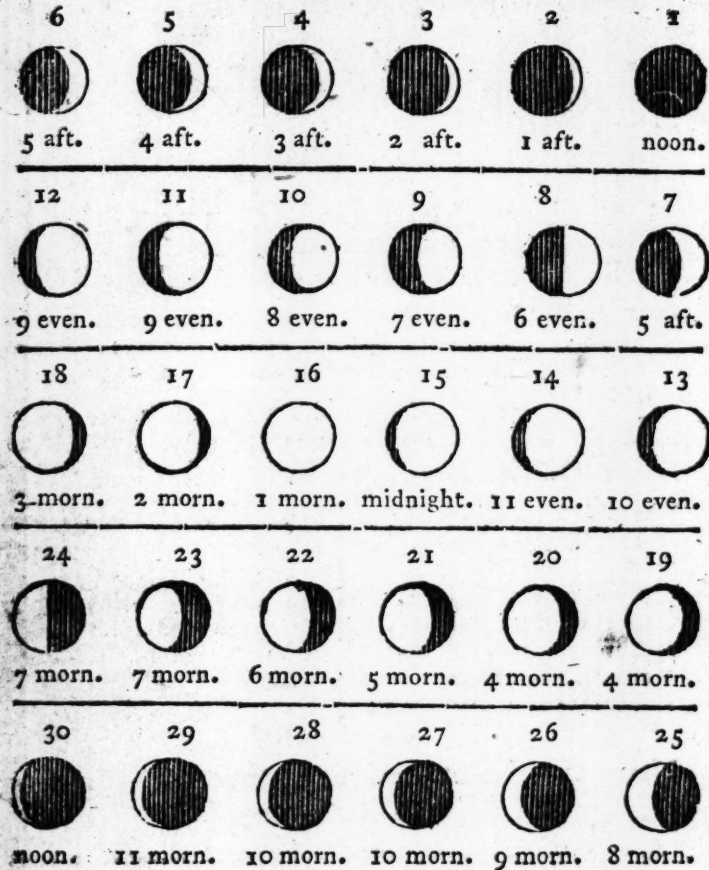
L O N D O N.

Printed for the AUTHOR, at the Literary-Press, No. 62, Wardour-Street, Soho.

Price One Shilling, sewed in Marble Paper,

To be continued Annually.

The DAILY FACE of the MOON.



EXPLANATION.

When the Moon is one day old, as shewn in the first figure on the right, in the upper part of the page, she is, at noon, in the Meridian or at the highest point of the sky, and is nearly in the South; of course, she rises about 6 hours before, and sets 6 hours after; when two days old, she is nearly in the Meridian about one in the afternoon, and when three days old, she is sufficiently accurate for ascertaining the time of day.

Calendarium, for 1790.

Or, Appendix to Moore's Almanack improved.

Tides. At new and full Moon, high water about 3.

Tides. At new and full Moon, high water about 3.											
First and last quarter, about 9. Each day 45 m nutes later.											
SUND, each Month.											
Days long.											
J. 16. 8 to 4											
Feb. 7											
Mar. 6											
Apr. 5											
May, 4											
June, 3											
July, 4											
Aug. 5											
Sep. 6											
Oct. 7											
Nov. 8											
Dec. 8											
Sept. 8											
Oct. 8											
Nov. 6											
Dec. 6											
Eterns.											
Hil. b. J. 2											
e. Feb. 12											
Ea. b. Ap. 21											
e. May 1											
T. b. June 2											
e. June 2											
Mic. b. Nov 6											
e. Nov. 2											
M. new full											
Jan. 15											
Feb. 13											
Mar. 15											
Apr. 14											
May 14											
June 12											
July 12											
Aug. 10											
Ap. 25. Mary											
M. 22. Eliz.											
June 4. King.											
5. Ernest.											
Au. 7. Amelia											
12. Wales.											
16. D. York.											
21. D. Clare.											
S. 20. Prs. Roy											
Nov. 2. Edw.											

Sundays.	Sundays.	Holidays.
Ja. 3, 2d af. Xmas	Aug. 1, 9th do.	Jan. 30, C. Martyr
10, 1st Su. af. Ep.	8, 10th do.	Fe. 2, Pu. V. Mary
17, 2d ditto.	15, 11th do.	17, Ash-Wednes.
24, 3d ditto.	22, 12th do.	24, St Matthias.
31 Septuages.	29, 13th do.	Mar. 25, A. V. M.
Feb. 7, Sexages.	Sep. 5, 14th do.	Apr. 2, G. Friday.
14, Quinquages.	12, 15th do.	5, East-monday
21, 1st S. Lent.	19, 16th do.	25, Mark.
28, 2d ditto.	26, 17th do.	May 1, Ph. & Jam
Mar. 7, 3d ditto.	Oct. 3, 18th do.	1, 3 Holy Thurs.
14, 4th ditto.	10, 19th do.	24, Whit. Mond.
21, 5th ditto.	17, 20th do.	29, Resurrection.
28, 6, Palm Su.	24, 21st do.	June 11, Barnab.
Apr. 4, Easter.	31, 22d ditto.	24, John Baptif.
11, 1st S. af. East.	Nov. 7, 23d do.	29, Pet. & Paul.
18, 2d ditto.	14, 24th do.	July 25, James.
25, 3d ditto.	21, 25th do.	Aug. 24, Baribol.
May 2, 4th ditto.	28, Advent.	Sep. 21, St. Matib.
9, 5th ditto.	Dec. 5, 2d Adv.	22, King crown.
16, Su. af. Asc.	12, 3d ditto.	29, Michael.
23, Whit-Sun.	19, 4th do.	Oct. 18, St. Luke.
30, Trin. Sund.	26, 1st af Xtm	25, Kg's accels.
Jun 6, 1st af. Trin.	Apr. 28, Poen	28, Simon & Ju.
13, 2d ditto.	eclipsed, and	Nov. 1, All Saint.
20, 3d ditto.	Mar. 22.	5, Powder Plot.
27, 4th ditto.		30, St. Andrew.
July 4, 5th ditto.	Holidays.	Dec. 21, St. Thom.
11, 6th ditto.	Jan. 1, Circum.	25, Xmas Day.
18, 7th ditto.	25, Corv. St. P.	28, Innocents.
25, 8th do.		

This may be cut out in the black lines that surround the pages, and if pasted on a card, one on one side and one on the other, may be carried in a pocket-book, and will be found very convenient.



ON THE WEATHER.

(3)

THAT there are certain indications of a change of weather, and that this change may be known some short time before, is a fact universally allowed; but, to foretell wind, rain or frost twelve months before, which some almanack-makers and men who call themselves astrologers pretend to do, is an imposition on the credulity of the world. The people are now too much enlightened to be amused with astrological predictions, and that doctrine has been long exploded, by men who have any claim to common sense. All that stuff therefore about *body, back and limbs*, the *conjunction* of the *planets*, the *rising* of the *stars*, the *southing* of the *moon*, &c. is the very height of ignorance and imposition; it is this which has so long kept up the credit of *Moore's Almanack*, and misled the ignorant part of mankind. I have been a farmer many years, and by an attentive observing of a good weather-glass have been able to foresee good or bad weather a week before, and have got in my hay and harvest generally in a good season. This knowledge I have here communicated, and will be bold to say, that if the reader will pay some attention to the observations I have made and laid down, he will have a better foresight of the weather, than he can possibly collect from any of the almanacks hitherto published.

1. then. *A thick, dark sky, lasting for some time, without either sun or rain, always becomes first fair, then foul;* that is, changes to a fair, clear sky, before it turns to rain.

2. *A change in the warmth of the weather is generally followed by a change in the wind:* thus, the northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the cause of cold and warm weather, are in reality the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere.

3. *Most vegetables expand their flowers and down, in sun-shining weather; and, towards the evening, and against rain, close them again, especially at the beginning of their flowering, when their seeds are tender and sensible:* this is visible in the down of dandelion, and the flowers of pimpernels. If the flowers be close shut up, it foretells rain and foul weather; if spread open, fair weather. The stalk of trefoil swells against rain and grows more upright.

4. *All wood, even the hardest and most solid, swells in moist weather, and foretells rain.*

5. *Stones and wainscots, when they sweat, portend rainy-weather.*

A 3

6. *Close*

6. *Cloſe weather with a ſoutherly wind preſages rain.*
7. *A red ſky at ſun-ſet indicates wind.*
8. *When the wind ſuddenly ſhifts and blows in a different courſe to the ſun's apparent motion in the heavens, which is from eaſt to weſt, it foretells wet and blowing weather.*
9. *A circle round the moon, at ſome diſtance, is generally followed with rain the next day.*
10. *Sheep will feed early in the morning, and cattle, deer and rabbits feed hard againſt rain; and a keiſer will put up her noſe and ſnuff in the air, before wet.*
11. *Flame is more ſuſceptible of air than we are; thus, the trembling of the flame of a candle, foretells wind; as do the bending flame of coals and their throwing more aſhes than uſual.*
12. *The obſcuring of the ſmaller ſtars, indicates a tempeſt.*
13. *Sea-weed hung up in a dry place, will give or grow damp before rain.*

But as there is more knowledge to be derived from a good weather-glaſs or barometer, and it is more to be depended on, I recommend it to every farmer and perſon, that can afford to lay out two or three guineas, to provide himſelf with one, and the following obſervations on that inſtrument will enable him to judge of, and foretell, the weather, ſufficiently for any purpoſe he may have occaſion for.

1. The riſing of the quick-ſilver preſages, in general, fair weather; and it's falling, foul weather, as rain, ſnow, high winds and ſtorms.
2. In very hot weather, the falling of the quick-ſilver indicates thunder.
3. In winter, it's riſing preſages froſt; and, in froſty weather, if the quick-ſilver falls three or four diviſions, it will certainly thaw; but, in a continued froſt, if the quick-ſilver riſes, it will certainly ſnow.
4. When foul weather ſoon happens after the falling of the quick-ſilver, expect but little of it; and on the contrary, expect but little fair weather, when it proves fair, ſhortly after the quick-ſilver has riſen.
5. In foul weather, when the quick-ſilver riſes much and high, and ſo continues for two or three days before the foul weather is quite over, then expect a continuance of fair weather to follow.
6. In fair weather, when the quick-ſilver falls much
and

and low, and thus continues for two or three days before the rains come ; expect a great deal of wet, and probably high winds.

7 The unsettled motion of the quick-silver denotes uncertain and changeable weather.

8. You are not so strictly to observe the words engraved on the plate, (though it will generally agree with them,) as the quick-silver's falling and rising ; for, if it stands at much rain and then rises up to changeable, it presages fair weather, although not to continue so long as it would have done, if the quick-silver were higher ; and so, on the contrary, if the quick-silver stood at fair, and falls to changeable, it indicates foul weather, though not so much of it, as if it had sunk lower.

From these observations, it appears, that it is not so much the height of the quick-silver in the tube, that indicates the weather, as the motion of it up and down ; therefore, in order to pass a right judgment of what weather is to be expected, we ought to know whether the quick-silver is rising or falling ; to which end the following rules are of use.

1. If the surface of the quick-silver is convex, that is, standing round at top or higher in the middle of the tube than at the sides, like the outside of a watch-glass, it is a sign that the quick-silver is then rising.

2. If the surface of the quick-silver is concave, or hollow in the middle, that is, like the inside of a watch-glass, it is sinking.

3. If it is plain or level, or rather if it is a little convex, the quicksilver is stationary, neither rising nor falling.

4. If the glass be small, shake the tube, and should the air be grown heavier, the quick-silver will rise about half the tenth of an inch higher than it stood before. This proceeds from the quick-silver sticking sometimes to the glass, which prevents its free motion, till it is disengaged by shaking. Disturbing the glass then occasionally does good. Some glasses have screws at bottom to screw up the quick-silver, when you make an observation, instead of shaking it, as it is generally fixed to a wall. When therefore you wish to be accurate, shake or screw up the quick-silver, but unscrew it again to give it room to sink, as it requires it.

Truller. JANUARY XXXI DAYS. Moore.

MOON'S QUARTERS. { 8th day, last quart. 6 m. aft. 2 m.
15th day, new moon, 21 m. aft. 7 m.
23d day, first quart. 45 m. aft. 10 m.
30th day, full moon. 16 m. aft. 7 ev.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festival.	S. rises & sets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	F	Circumcision.	8 5 4	17	
2	Sa		8 5 4	18	
3	*	2d Sun. aft. Christm.	8 4 4	19	Day inc. 10 m.
4	M		8 3 4	20	
5	Tu	Epiph. Twelfth-Day.	8 2 4	21	
6	W		8 1 4	22	
7	Th		8 0 4	23	
8	F		7 59 5	24	
9	Sa		7 58 5	25	
10	*	1st S. aft. Epiph.	7 57 5	26	St. Hillary.
11	M	Plow Monday.	7 56 5	27	
12	Tu	Old New Year's Day.	7 55 5	28	
13	W	Camb. Term begins.	7 54 5	29	
14	Th	Oxford Term begins.	7 53 5	30	
15	F		7 51 5	1	Sun ent: Aque- [rius.
16	Sa		7 50 5	2	
17	*	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 49 5	3	
18	M	D's. B. Day kept.	7 48 5	4	
19	Tu		7 46 5	5	
20	W		7 45 5	6	
21	Th	Agnes.	7 44 5	7	
22	F		7 42 5	8	
23	Sa	Hillary Term beg.	7 41 5	9	
24	*	3d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 40 5	10	
25	M	Conversion St. Paul.	7 38 5	11	
26	Tu		7 36 5	12	
27	W	Pr. Aug. Fred. born	7 35 5	13	
28	Th	(1773.	7 33 5	14	
29	F		7 31 5	15	
30	Sa	Charles I. Mart.	7 30 5	16	
31	*	Septuages. Sunday.	7 28 5	17	

Farm.

Plow fallows, &c. for peas and beans.
Flood your low-lands.
In frost carry out dung.
Plant and repair quick-set hedges, and clean ditches and water-courses.
Kill and cure bacon; hang, beef and hams.
Thresh barley for malting, beasts will eat the straw.
Turn ewes with lambs to turneps, if you have any.
Feed your bees, if weak.
Plow barley fallows, 2d. time.
House your weanling calves and foals.
Dress your meadows.
Cut and spread ant-hills.
Feed pigeons.
Lop forest-trees.
About the end of the month, sow peas and beans, if the weather is dry.
If the weather be open, sow vetches for seed or fodder.

Garden.

Second Week.

If your cauliflowers are killed, sow fresh seed in a hot-bed.
Drill in parsley in a warm place.
Sow Sandwich beans, also a full crop of hotspur peas.
If the weather is frosty, cover beans with heath, &c. and artichoke-roots with dung.

Third Week.

Sow dwarf marrow-fat peas.
Earth up beans, peas, and cellery.

Fourth Week.

Sow Windsor beans.
Plant cabbage-plants, if the weather be mild.
Transplant cabbages marked for seed, also carrots, parsneps, and leeks for seed, if the weather is mild.
Sow lettuce-feed every three weeks.

GARDEN...

Destroy snails and vermin.

First Week.

If the weather be open, sow radishes, carrots and spinach.
Small salleting may be sown, if covered in severe weather.
Take care the birds do not rob you of your crops.

Repair decayed espaliers.
Matt fig-trees.
Prune dwarf pear and apple-trees, vines, gooseberries, currants and raspberries.
Shelter your fine flowers.
Plant out bulbous roots to blow late.
Transplant shrubs.
Cut and lay turf.

Traller. FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS. Moore.

MOON'S
QUARTERS.

{ 6th day, last quart. 11 morning.
13th day, new moon. 51 m. aft. 12 n.
22d day, first quar. 8 m. aft. 6 m.
29th day, full moon. 53 m. aft. 5 m.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises ☾ sets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	M		7 27 5	18	
2	Tu	Purific. of the U. M.	7 25 5	19	Candlemas-day.
3	W	Bishop Blaize.	7 23 5	20	
4	Th		7 21 5	21	
5	F	Agatha.	7 20 5	22	
6	Sa		7 18 5	23	
7	*	Shrove Sunday.	7 16 5	24	
8	M		7 14 5	25	
9	Tu		7 12 5	26	
10	W		7 10 5	27	
11	Th		7 8 5	28	
12	F	Hillary Term ends.	7 6 5	29	
13	Sa		7 4 5	30	
14	*	Quinquagesima, or Shrove, S.	7 2 5	1	Valentine's-day.
15	M		7 0 5	2	
16	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.	6 59 6	3	
17	W	Ash-Wednesday.	6 58 6	4	Ember T. d. n.
18	Th		6 56 6	5	Sun ent. Pisces.
19	F		6 54 6	6	
20	Sa		6 52 6	7	
21	*	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 50 6	8	
22	M		6 48 6	9	
23	Tu		6 46 6	10	
24	W	Matthias, Ember-Wk.	6 44 6	11	Dr. Adol. F.
25	Th		6 42 6	12	(born 1774.
26	F		6 40 6	13	
27	Sa	Hare-bunting ends.	6 38 6	14	
28	*	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 36 6	15	

Farm.

Sow beans and peas.
 Sow rye, if it missed in autumn.
 Plow for barley, if not done.
 Continue to repair hedges.
 Lay up your meadows clean.
 Look over wheat-land, that no water stands.
 Set osiers, poplars, willows, and other aquatics.
 Lop trees, and drain wet land by griping.
 Open half the passage of your bees.
 Break and twingle hemp and flax, and beat out flax-feed.
 Feed your bees.
 Top-dress wheat.
 Brew your best beer.
 Finish ploughing, if you can.
 Sow wheat, where you missed doing it in autumn.
 Get rid of your fat lambs, and fatten the ewes on clover.
 Set potatoes, to come in early.
 About the end of the month, sow oats, if open weather.

GARDEN.

First Week.

Plant garlick, shalots, ro-cambole, and cives.
 Sow beans and peas every three weeks, till the second week in June.

Garden.

Transplant fruit-trees.
 Sow cauliflower seed on hot-beds, for summer plants.

Second Week.

Plant cabbages to succeed those of November.
 Shelter mushroom-beds.
 Sow radishes and salleting in warm beds.
 Sow spinage and lettuces.

Third Week.

Sow cabbage for August and September.
 You may still transplant cabbages, leeks, carrots, endive, &c. for seed.
 Sow cellery in a warm border.
 Sow carrots, parsneps, and beets.

Fourth Week.

Cauliflower plants under glasses, should now be parted.
 Sow sweet herbs.
 Sow favoy seed, for autumn use.

Look well to snails.

Finish pruning hardy trees, and shrubs.

Uncover fig-trees in warm-weather.

Transplant fruit-trees.

Cover blossoming trees with matts.

Dress strawberries.

Transplant shrubs and flowers.

Lay turf and stir flower-beds.

Truſſer. MARCH XXXI DAYS. Moore.

MOON'S QUARTERS.		{ 7th day, laſt quar. 37 m. aft. 9 ev. 15th day, new moon, 47 m. aft. 6 do. 23d day, firſt quar. 44 m. aft. 9 do. 30th day, full moon, 18 m. aft. 3 afn.			
M D	W D	Faſts and Feſtivals.	S. riſes & ſets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	M	<i>St. David.</i>	6 32 6	16	
2	Tu		6 30 6	17	
3	W		6 28 6	18	
4	Th		6 26 6	19	
5	F		6 24 6	20	
6	Sa		6 22 6	21	
7	*	3d Sunday in Lent. Days inc. 3 h. 35. m.	6 20 6	22	The Equinox being on the 17th, at this time we may expect winds and blowing weather.
8	M		6 18 6	23	
9	Tu		6 16 6	24	
10	W		6 14 6	25	
11	Th		6 12 6	26	
12	F		6 10 6	27	
13	Sa		6 8 6	28	
14	*	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 6 6	29	Equal day and [night. Sun ent. Aries; ſpring beg. 20th
15	M		6 4 6	1	
16	Tu		6 2 6	2	
17	W		6 0 6	3	
18	Th		5 58 7	4	
19	F		5 56 7	5	
20	Sa		5 54 7	6	
21	*	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 52 7	7	<i>Lady-Day.</i> Days inc. 4 h. [53 m.
22	M		5 50 7	8	
23	Tu		5 48 7	9	
24	W		5 46 7	10	
25	Th		5 44 7	11	
26	F		5 42 7	12	
27	Sa		5 41 7	13	
28	*	6th Sunday in Lent.	5 39 7	14	<i>Palm Sund.</i>
29	M		5 37 7	15	
30	Tu		5 35 7	16	
31	W.		5 33 7	17	

Farm.

Garden.

Plow for and sow oats, if clover is to be among it ; the 23d is the best seed-time.
 Sow mustard.
 Lay up, dress and roll meadows.
 Spread ant-hills.
 Lop and top trees.
 Plant quick-fets, osiers, &c.
 Sell off fat sheep from turneps.
 You may still sow vetches.
 Turn ewes and lambs into clover or rye.
 Widen the passage for bees, and feed them.
 Geld your year-old foals.
 Set the tails of young horses.
 Dung the ground for potatoes.
 Sow flax-feed.
 Sow artificial grasses.
 Sow beans and peas.
 Sow grass-seeds among wheat, where wanted.
 Sow broom and whin seeds.
 If the water be free from ice, water bunch-rate flax.
 Plant potatoes ; sow carrots.
 Kill no bacon-hogs after this, nor hang beef or hams.
 Towards the end of this month, if the weather be good, sow barley and clover.
 Sow burnet and vetches for feed.
 Top-dress your winter-crops.
 Sow hemp and flax.

First Week.

Sow radishes, spinage, and sallad every week.
 Finish pruning ; dig between raspberries.
 Sow onions and leeks for a chief crop.
 Sow all sorts of flower-seeds.
 Sow asparagus. Graft now.
 Dress artichokes. Sow nasturtiums for pickling.
 Plant slips or cuttings of culinary and sweet-herbs.
 Plant potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes.

Second Week.

Sow red and white cabbage for winter.
 Fork asparagus.
 Sow favoy, for autumn.
 Plant out lettuce.

Third Week.

Sow turneps.
 Sow cucumbers for hand-glasses.
 Sow capficum for pickling.

Fourth Week.

Make plantations of mint.
 Ranunculuses and anemonies planted now, will blow in May.
 Shelter choice flowers from wet.
 Sow perennial flowers.
 Transplant shrubs.

Truſſer.

APRIL XXX DAYS.

Moore.

MOON'S
QUARTERS. { 6th day, laſt quar. 3 m. aft. 10 m.
14th day, new moon, 29 m. aft. noon.
22d day, firſt quar. 4 m. aft. 9 m.
28th day, full moon, 55 m. aft. 11 n.

M D	W D	Faſts and Feſtivals.	S. riſes & ſets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearance, &c.
1	Th		5 31 7	18	
2	F	Good Friday.	5 29 7	19	
3	Sa		5 27 7	20	
4	*	Eaſter Sunday.	5 25 7	21	St. Ambroſe.
5	M	Eaſter Monday.	5 23 7	22	Ann. ſervant,
6	Tu	Eaſter Tueſday.	5 21 7	23	horſe, & car-
7	W		5 19 7	24	riage tax com-
8	Th		5 17 7	25	mences.
9	F		5 15 7	26	
10	Sa		5 13 7	27	
11	*	1ſt Sun. aft. Eaſter	5 11 7	28	Low Sunday.
12	M		5 10 7	29	
13	Tu		5 8 7	30	
14	W	Oxf. & Camb. T. begins	5 6 7	1	Sun eclipsed
15	Th	Clocks & Sun together.	5 4 7	2	(invifible.
16	F		5 2 7	3	
17	Sa		5 0 7	4	
18	*	2d Sun. aft. Eaſter.	4 58 8	5	
19	M	St. Alphege.	4 56 8	6	S. ent. Taurus.
20	Tu		4 55 8	7	
21	W	Eaſter Term begins.	4 53 8	8	
22	Th		4 51 8	9	
23	F	St George.	4 50 8	10	
24	Sa		4 48 8	11	
25	*	3d S. af. Eaſt. Mark	4 46 8	12	Prs. Mary
26	M		4 44 8	13	(born. 1776.
27	Tu		4 42 8	14	Moon eclipsed
28	W		4 41 8	15	28th, 10 m. af.
29	Th		4 39 8	16	10 n. ends 42
30	F		4 37 8	17	m. aft. 1 m. 20 digits.

Farm.

In the beginning of this month, finish sowing oats, peas, vetches and mustard.

Sow buck-wheat, flax, hemp, lucerne, saintfoin, ryegrass, clover and hay-feeds.

If possible, finish sowing barley this month.

About the middle of the month, turn sheep into clover.

Finish rolling and cleaning meadows.

Destroy young rooks and their nests.

Plant quick-fets and forest-trees.

Take mares to the stallion.

This is a good time to begin to dig, drain and reclaim bogs.

Clip young quicksets to thicken them at bottom.

Keep your cattle on the bog or mountain, to save your pastures.

Delay no longer to water bunch-rate flax.

Sow mustard, on stubble-fallows.

Roll your wheat, &c.

Set the tails of, and break-in young horses.

Calves dropped now may be reared.

About the end of this month, if the weather permits, pare your land for burning.

Garden.

First Week.

Sow early kidney-beans, also favoy, and cabbage for a late crop.

Sow peas and beans every three weeks.

Sow radishes, spinage and falleting, weekly.

Sow lettuce once a fortnight.

Onions and leeks may be sown.

Prick out young cellery.

You may graft now.

Finish sowing perennials.

Cut down the heads of ragged myrtles.

Potatoes may still be planted.

Third Week.

Plant kidney-beans for a chief crop.

Sow carrot-feed for a succession.

Sow parsley.

Fourth Week.

Plant out cauliflowers for good.

Draw out young plants from artichokes.

Remove useless shoots from vines, apricots, peaches, and nectarines.

Uncover fig-trees.

Thin the fruit of apricots.

Sow annual flowers.

Shade and shelter choice flowers in bloom.

You may still transplant shrubs and flowers, but water twice a week.

Box and thrift edgings may now be made.

MOON'S
QUARTERS.

5th day, last quar. 9 m. aft. 12 n.
 14th day, new moon, 36 m. aft. 4 m.
 21st day, first quar. 46 m. aft. 4 afn.
 28th day, full moon, 15 m. aft. 8 m.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises & sets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	Sa	St. Phil. and Ia.	4 33 8	18	
2	*	4th Sun. aft. Easter.	4 33 8	19	About the be-
3	M		4 32 8	20	ginning of this
4	Tu		4 31 8	21	month, we may
5	W		4 29 8	22	expect showery
6	Th		4 28 8	23	weather; show-
7	F		4 26 8	24	ers heavy, but
8	Sa		4 24 8	25	short.
9	*	5th Sun. aft. Easter.	4 23 8	26	Rogation S.
10	M		4 21 8	27	Rogation Days.
11	Tu		4 20 8	28	Sun east, 7 in
12	W		4 18 8	29	the morning.
13	Th	Ascension Day.	4 16 8	30	Holy Thurs.
14	F		4 15 8	1	Sun eclipsed
15	Sa		4 13 8	2	invisible the
16	*	Sun. aft. Ascension.	4 12 8	3	13th
17	M	Easter Term ends.	4 10 8	4	
18	Tu		4 9 8	5	
19	W	Queen born 1744.	4 7 8	6	Dunstan.
20	Th	Oxford Term ends.	4 6 8	7	Sun enters Ge-
21	F		4 4 8	8	mini.]
22	Sa	Pres. Eliz. d. 1770.	4 3 8	9	Const. twilight
23	*	Whitsunday.	4 2 8	10	[to July 23.
24	M	Whit Monday.	4 0 8	11	
25	Tu	Whit Tuesday.	3 59 9	12	
26	W	Ember Week.	3 58 9	13	
27	Th	Bede.	3 57 9	14	
28	F		3 56 9	15	
29	Sa	Charles II. Restora.	3 55 9	16	
30	*	Trinity Sunday.	3 53 9	17	Camb.T.div.m
31	M		3 52 9	18	

Farm.

Garden.

If buck-wheat, barley, grass-seed or potatoes remain unfown, finish this work as early as possible.

Cross-harrow and plough fallows.

About the 12th, break your summer-pastures; bleed horned cattle.

Buy in your in-calvers for milk.

Take brood-mares to horse.

Carry out dressing to fallows.

Destroy moles, rooks, magpies, &c.

Look after bees: they now begin to swarm.

Pare your land for burning.

Weed wheat and roll it.

Lay up clover intended for hay or feed.

Cut turf and prepare winter-firing.

You may still plant fir-trees.

Get your colts.

Weed quicksets.

Reclaim bogs.

About the end of this month, plough fallows that were cross-harrowed the beginning.

Thin and weed onion-beds.

Transplant favoys and cabbage, for Michaelmas use.

Sow brocoli for Christmas.

Sow brown-cole, for February and March.

Sow peas and beans once a fortnight.

Thin fruit-trees, and water strawberries.

Take up bulbous roots past blowing.

Sow annual flower-seed.

Radishes sown now must be watered.

Second Week.

Sow favoys for Christmas.

Transplant radishes for seed.

Bring out myrtles, geraniums, &c.

Sow callery for Christmas use.

Third Week.

Cucumbers sown now will not want glasses; they will bear in August and September.

Sow brocoli for spring.

Sow cauliflower for October and November.

Endive sown now, will not run.

Water strawberries.

Thin wall-fruit.

Look after snails early and late.

GARDEN.

First Week.

Sow kidney-beans for a full crop.

Sow turneps for August.

Sow spinage every fortnight.

Sow carrots, to draw in August.

Trusler.

JUNE XXX DAYS.

Moore.

MOON'S
QUARTERS.

4th day, last quar. 50 m. aft. 3 aft.
 12th day, new moon, 10 m. aft. 6 do.
 19th day, first quar. 5 m. aft. 10 ni.
 26th day, full moon, 58 m. aft. 4 aft.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises & sets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	Tu	Oxford Term begins.	3 51 9	19	Trinity Term begins.
2	W		3 50 9	20	
3	Th		3 49 9	21	
4	F		3 48 9	22	
5	Sa	George III. b. 1738. Pr. Ernest b. 1771.	3 48 9	23	
6	*	1st Sun. aft. Trinity.	3 47 9	24	
7	M	St. Barnabas.	3 47 9	25	
8	Tu		3 46 9	26	
9	W		3 46 9	27	
10	Th		3 46 9	28	
11	F		3 46 9	29	
12	Sa		3 45 9	1	
13	*	2d Sun. aft. Trin.	3 44 9	2	
14	M	Clocks & S. together.	3 44 9	3	
15	Tu		3 44 9	4	
16	W		3 43 9	5	
17	Th		3 43 9	6	
18	F		3 43 9	7	
19	Sa		3 43 9	8	
20	*	3d Sun. aft. Trin.	3 43 9	9	
21	M	Longest Day.	3 43 9	10	Sun enters Cancer, and summer quar- ter begins.
22	Tu	Trinity Term ends.	3 43 9	11	
23	W		3 43 9	12	
24	Th	Nat. of John Bap.	3 43 9	13	
25	F		3 44 9	14	
26	Sa		3 44 9	15	
27	*	4th Su. aft. Trin.	3 44 9	16	
28	M	Sts. Pet. and Paul.	3 44 9	17	
29	Tu		3 45 9	18	
30	W	Buck-hunting begins.	3 46 9	19	

Farm.

Weed hemp, flax and corn, if not done before.
 Clover for seed or hay, must not be eaten after the first of this month.
 Forward clover's first crop, may now be mowed, if in flower.
 Mow rye-grafs.
 Continue to cut turf, and provide winter-firing.
 Look after your bees.
 Weed quicksets.
 Burn your land for turneps, rape and cole-seed.
 Wash and clip sheep.
 Bleed your cattle.
 Reap rape and cole-seed, the beginning or middle of the month.
 As near the 24th as possible, if it is likely to rain, sow turneps. Remember to roll them at night, to save them.
 About the same time, plough in buck-wheat, peas, or vetches.
 About the end of the month, meadows will be ready to cut.
 Turn rank-flax, if lodged.
 Burn lime for fallows.
 Plough and sow your rape and cole-seed stubbles with turneps.
 Provide pits to rate flax in.

GARDEN.

First Week.

Transplant cellery for blanching.

Garden.

Sow lettuce-seed for August and September.
 Sow salleting and radishes once a week.
 Thin carrots, parsneps, and onions.
 Sow kidney-beans for September.
 Sow marrow-fat peas and hotspur beans for Michaelmas.
 Plant a full crop of favoys and cabbages for winter use.
 Net cherry-trees.
 Gather herbs for drying.
 Plant cuttings of geraniums, and sweet-herbs.

Second Week.

Sow a full crop of turneps for the winter.
 Prick out brocoli sown in May, and sow fresh seed for March.
 Plant out cardoons for blanching.

Third Week.

Transplant endive for blanching.
 Sow lettuce-seed.
 Prick out cole-plants.

Fourth Week.

Prick out cauliflowers.
 Plant kidney-beans.
 Make new strawberry-beds.
 Plant out the hardier annuals in showery weather.
 Take up bulbous roots.
 Lay carnations and evergreens.

Destroy snails and other vermin.

MOON'S
QUARTERS.

{ 4th day, last quar. 45 m. aft. 8 m.
 12th day, new moon, 17 m. aft. 5 m.
 19th day, first quar. 35 m. aft. 2 m.
 26th day, full moon, 5 m. aft. 3 m.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises & sets.	M A.	Weather Ap- pearances, &c.
1	Th		3 46 9	20	
2	F	<i>Visit. of the Virgin.</i>	3 47 9	21	
3	Sa		3 47 9	22	
4	*	5th Sun. aft. Trin.	3 48 9	23	
5	M		3 49 9	24	
6	Tu	Cam. Commencement.	3 50 9	25	
7	W		3 50 9	26	
8	Th		3 51 9	27	
9	F	Camb. Term ends.	3 52 9	28	
10	Sa		3 53 9	29	
11	*	6th Sun. aft. Trin.	3 54 9	30	
12	M	Oxford Aft.	3 55 9	1	
13	Tu		3 56 9	2	
14	W		3 57 9	3	
15	Th	<i>St. Switbin.</i>	3 58 9	4	
16	F		3 59 9	5	
17	Sa	Oxford Term ends.	4 0 8	6	
18	*	7th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 1 8	7	
19	M		4 2 8	8	
20	Tu		4 3 8	9	
21	W		4 4 8	10	
22	Th	<i>St. Mary Magdalen.</i>	4 5 8	11	Sun enters Leo.
23	F		4 7 8	12	
24	Sa		4 8 8	13	
25	*	8th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 9 8	14	<i>St. James.</i>
26	M	<i>St. Anne.</i>	4 10 8	15	
27	Tu		4 12 8	16	We may now
28	W		4 13 8	17	expect sultry
29	Th		4 15 8	18	weather to the
30	F		4 16 8	19	end of August.
31	Sa		4 17 8	20	Dog-days begin.

Farm.

This is the hay-harvest in the north of England and Ireland.

Rape and cole-feed may be sowed, to the last of this month.

Plough your fallows as the grafs and weeds grow.

Pull and rate female hemp.

Pull and rate white-flax.

Buy in store-heifers.

Towards the end of this month, reap early rye, if ripe.

About the same time, turn the bull to your store-heifers.

Garden.

Continue sowing cresses, mustard, and radishes.

Trench a good crop of winter-cellery.

Gather seeds and herbs as they ripen.

Bring out tricolors, cocombs, and balsams from frames.

Repair young asparagus beds.

Guard against wasps.

Third Week

Sow endive, lettuce, and turnep-radishes. This will not run.

GARDEN.

First Week.

Plant out, a full crop of winter-cabbages and brocoli for winter.

Sow brocoli-feed for April and May.

Plant out endive for autumn, and sow fresh seed for the winter-crop.

Plant kidney-beans for September.

Cauliflowers sown in May, must now be put out to stand. They will flower in October and November.

Fourth Week.

Sow onions for March.

Sow carrots for April.

Sow radishes for September.

Sow colewort for spring.

Sow spinage for winter.

Take up onions when their leaves wither.

Remove useless shoots from vines.

Poppies, sweet-peas, lark spurs, if sown now will flower early next year.

Clip hedges early in the month.

Continue to destroy snails.

Trusler. AUGUST xxxi DAYS. Moore.

MOON'S QUARTERS.	3d day, last quar.	19 m. aft.	2 m.
	10th day, new moon,	44 m. aft.	2 aft.
	17th day, first quar.	45 m. aft.	7 m.
	24th day, full moon,	36 m. aft.	3 aft.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises & sets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	*	9th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 20 8	21	Lammas Day.
2	M		4 21 8	22	
3	Tu		4 43 8	23	
4	W		4 24 8	24	
5	Th		4 26 8	25	
6	F	Transfiguration.	4 27 8	26	
7	Sa		4 29 8	27	
8	*	10th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 31 8	28	
9	M		4 33 8	29	
10	Tu	St. Laurence.	4 34 8	1	
11	W	Prs. Brundw. b. 1737	4 36 8	2	
12	Th	Pr. Wales b. 1762.	4 37 8	3	Growse shoot-
13	F		4 39 8	4	(begins.
14	Sa		4 41 8	5	Day br. 15 m. [aft. 2 morn.
15	*	11th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 43 8	6	
16	M	D. of York b. 1763.	4 45 8	7	
17	Tu		4 46 8	8	
18	W		4 48 8	9	
19	Th		4 50 8	10	
20	F		4 52 8	11	
21	Sa	D. of Clar. b. 1765.	4 54 8	12	
22	*	12th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 56 8	13	
23	M		4 58 8	14	Sun ent. Virgo.
24	Tu	St. Bartholomew.	4 0 7	15	
25	W		5 1 7	16	
26	Th		5 3 7	17	
27	F		5 5 7	18	
28	Sa	St. Augustine.	5 7 7	19	
29	*	13th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 9 7	20	[behead. St. John Baptist
30	M		5 11 7	21	The weather
31	Tu	Clocks and Sun tog.	5 13 7	22	begins to cool.

Farm.

Garden.

Reap and mow all sorts of corn as it ripens.

As soon as the corn is off, plough for, and sow, turneps, burnet, and vetches for winter-feed.

Plough your fallows.

Pull and stack feed-flax.

Fallow flax-stubble for wheat.

Turn rams to ewes, for early lambs.

Geld your lambs.

Turn store-ewes to feed.

Wean lambs and calves.

Hoe and weed turneps, and dress them, if you can, with ashes.

Turn the bull to store-heifers.

Buy in store-heifers for the bull.

Plough stubbles.

Nail wall-trees.

Sow lettuce for November.

Take up onions, garlick and shalots.

Take off suckers from young artichoke plants.

Continue to sow cresses and mustard.

Gather herbs for distilling and drying.

Gather seeds as they ripen.

Water cucumbers well.

Second Week.

Sow early cabbage before the 12th.

Sow auricula and polyanthus-feed.

Plant out carnation-layers.

Clip hedges.

Third Week.

Sow cauliflower between the 16th and 24th, for a summer-crop.

Sow lettuce between the 18th and 24th, for April and May.

Fourth Week.

Sow more cauliflower, for a principal crop; but this will need covering.

Clear vines of useless shoots.

Nail wall-trees.

The middle of this month is the time to divide flower-roots.

Sow auricula and polyanthus,

GARDEN.

First Week.

Sow a full crop of prickly-seeded spinage for winter.

Transplant favoys, for January.

Sow Welch onions for winter, and radishes for September.

Transplant favoys, for January.

Carrots sown now, will be fit to draw in spring.

Truller. SEPTEMBER, XXX DAYS. Moore.

MOON'S QUARTERS. { 1st day, last quar. 34 m. aft. 7 ev.
8th day, new moon, 34 m. aft. 11 n.
15th day, first quar. 54 m. aft. 2 aft.
23d day, full moon, 1 m. aft. 7 m.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises & sets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	W	<i>Giles.</i>	5 14 7	23	Partridge-shoot-
2	Th	London burnt 1666,	5 12 7	24	[ing begins.
3	F	[O. S.]	5 11 7	25	
4	Sa		5 0 7	26	
5	*	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 22 7	27	
6	M		5 24 7	28	
7	Tu		5 26 7	29	Dog-days end.
8	W	<i>Nativ. of Virgin Mary.</i>	5 28 7	1	
9	Th		5 30 7	2	
10	F		5 32 7	3	
11	Sa		5 34 7	4	
12	*	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 36 7	5	
13	M		5 38 7	6	
14	Tu	<i>Holy Cross.</i>	5 40 7	7	Holy-Rood Day.
15	W	<i>Ember Week.</i>	5 42 7	8	
16	Th		5 44 7	9	
17	F	<i>Lambert.</i>	5 46 7	10	
18	Sa		5 48 7	11	
19	*	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 50 7	12	
20	M		5 52 7	13	
21	Tu	<i>St. Matthew.</i>	5 54 7	14	
22	W	<i>George III. crowned,</i>	5 56 7	15	Sun ent. Libra;
23	Th	[1761.]	5 58 7	16	& Autumn beg.
24	F	Equal Day and Night.	6 0 6	17	We may ex-
25	Sa		6 2 6	18	pect wind and
26	*	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 4 6	19	tempestuous
27	M		6 6 6	20	weather.
28	Tu		6 8 6	21	(b. 1766.
29	W	<i>St. Michael.</i>	6 10 6	22	Prs. Royal
30	Th	Hare-hunting begins.	6 11 6	23	<i>St. Jerome.</i>

Farm.

Garden.

Continue to get in the harvest.

Pull seed-hemp, which will be dry, and ready to thresh, about the end of the month.

Turn rams to ewes.

Buy in half-thick sheep and bullock for winter-feeding.

Provide hurdles, &c. to pen in sheep on turneps.

Plough stubbles for winter-fallows.

Sow vetches and burnet, for winter-feed.

Wean foals and geld them.

Take care of your bees, straighten the entrance into the hives, and destroy wasps and drones.

Put up hogs for pork or bacon.

Clean and open your water-courses.

Turn hogs into stubbles and woods, to gather acorns.

Throw out musty straw, for dung.

Dress grass-land, with marl or lime-stone.

At Michaelmas, sow wheat, rye and bere, and lay it dry by water-furrowing, &c.

Transplant brocoli where it is to stand.

Blanch cellery, endive, and cardoons.

Clear and thin spinage.

Slip and plant out flower-roots.

Weed onions.

Hoe turneps.

Continue to sow small falleting.

Finish clipping.

Third Week.

Sow lettuce seed for frames.

Plant out cellery, for spring use.

Fourth Week.

Dress asparagus beds.

Gather seeds as they ripen.

Sow peas and mazagan beans in a warm border.

Carrot-seed may be sown in a warm place; if it lives, it will supply the table early.

Gather apples and pears.

Plant strawberries, gooseberries, currants, and raspberries.

Plant anemonies, ranunculuses, hyacinths and tulips.

Transplant carnation-layers.

Plant box-edges.

B

GARDEN.

First Week.

This is the time to make mushroom-beds.

Trusler. OCTOBER, XXXI DAYS. Moore.

MOON'S QUARTERS.	1st day, last quar.	32 m. aft.	11 m.
	8th day, new moon,	36 m. aft.	8 m.
	15th day, first quar.	5 m. aft.	1 m.
	22d day, full moon,	53 m. aft.	12 n.
	30th day, last quar.	28 m. aft.	1 m.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises & sets.	M A	Weather Ap- pearances, &c.
1	F	Pheasant shoot. begins.	6 13 6	24	
2	Sa		6 15 6	25	
3	*	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 17 6	26	
4	M		6 19 6	27	
5	Tu		6 21 6	28	Day breaks at
6	W		6 23 6	29	$[\frac{1}{2}]$ after 4.
7	Th		6 25 6	30	Sun eclip. inv.
8	F		6 27 6	1	
9	Sa	St. Denys.	6 29 6	2	
10	*	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 31 6	3	Old Mich. Day.
11	M	Oxf. & Camb. Term	6 33 6	4	
12	Tu	[begins.	6 35 6	5	
13	W		6 37 6	6	
14	Th		6 39 6	7	
15	F		6 41 6	8	
16	Sa		6 43 6	9	
17	*	20th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 45 6	10	
18	M	St. Luke.	6 47 6	11	
19	Tu		6 49 6	12	
20	W		6 51 6	13	Moon ecl. visi-
21	Th		6 53 6	14	ble the 22d, at
22	F		6 55 6	15	Twilight ends.
23	Sa		6 57 6	16	56 m. aft. 10
24	*	21st Sun aft. Trin.	6 59 6	17	at night, ends
25	M	King's Accel. 1760.	7 1 5	18	52 m. aft. 2 in
26	Tu	King Proclaimed.	7 3 5	19	Crispin, 25.
27	W		7 5 5	20	the m. 18 dig.
28	Th	Sts. Simon & Jude.	7 6 5	21	eclipsed.
29	F		7 8 5	22	Sun enters
30	Sa		7 10 5	23	[Scorpio 23d.
31	*	22d Sun. aft. Trin.	7 11 5	24	

OCTOBER.

(27)

Farm.

Garden.

Sow wheat, rye, and bere;
lay it dry.

Plow stubbles for winter-fallow.

Plow up potatoes.

Repair quickset hedges, and
scour ditches and water-courses.

Continue to sow vetches and
burnet.

Take or drive your bees.

Prune and plant fruit-trees
and quicks.

Break and fwingle out flax.

Narrow the passage to hives,
to keep out snails and mice.

Kill wasps and drones.

Brew strong beer for next
summer's drink.

Prune roses, honeysuckles,
and other shrubs.

Plant shrubs and ever-greens.

Third Week.

Plant out early cabbages to
remain.

Transplant cauliflowers to
remain.

Prune and nail wall-trees,
and espaliers.

Fourth Week.

Protect mushroom-beds from
wet and frost.

Pines, firs, cypresses and all
fruit-trees, may be re-
moved.

Plant cuttings of honeysuck-
les, laurels, and suckers of
roses, lilacs, &c.

Plant box and thrift.

House myrtles and gerani-
ums.

Winter-pears and apples
should now be gathered.

Strawberry-beds may still be
made.

Plant crocuses and snow-
drops, taken up in sum-
mer.

At the end of this month, all
fruit-trees may be remov-
ed.

GARDEN.

First Week.

If beans and peas were not
sown the end of last month,
do it now.

Dress beds of sweet herbs.

Sow radishes.

Dung and trench spare ground.

Trusler. NOVEMBER, XXX DAYS. Moore.

MOON'S QUARTERS.	6th day, new moon, 21 m. aft. 6 ev.
	13th day, first quar. 2 m. aft. 3 afn.
	21st day, full moon, 43 m. aft. 7 ev.
	29th day, last quar. 11 m. aft. 1 afn.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises & sets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	M	All Saints.	7 13 5	25	
2	Tu	Dr. Edw. born 1767.	7 15 5	26	All Souls.
3	W	Prs. Sophia b. 1777.	7 17 5	27	
4	Th	King Wm. arrived.	7 19 5	28	Sun eclipsed the
5	F	Powder Plot, 1605.	7 20 5	29	6th, invisible.
6	Sa	Mich. Term begins.	7 22 5	30	St. Leonard.
7	*	23d Sun. aft. Trin.	7 23 5	1	D. of Cumb.
8	M	Prs. Aug. b. 1768.	7 25 5	2	[b. 1745.
9	Tu	Lord Mayor's Day.	7 27 5	3	
10	W		7 29 5	4	
11	Th	St. Martin.	7 30 5	5	
12	F	Camb. Term div. m.	7 31 5	6	
13	Sa		7 33 5	7	
14	*	24th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 35 5	8	Day-break at 6.
15	M		7 36 5	9	
16	Tu		7 37 5	10	
17	W	Accession of Q. Eliz.	7 39 5	11	
18	Th		7 41 5	12	
19	F		7 43 5	13	
20	Sa		7 44 5	14	
21	*	25th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 45 5	15	
22	M	Cecilia.	7 47 5	16	
23	Tu	St. Clement.	7 48 5	17	Sun enters Sa-
24	W		7 50 5	18	gitarius.
25	Th	D. of Glos. b. 1743.	7 51 5	19	
26	F		7 52 5	20	
27	Sa		7 53 5	21	
28	*	Advent Sunday.	7 54 5	22	
29	M	Mich. Term ends.	7 55 5	23	
30	Tu	St. Andrew.	7 57 5	24	

NOVEMBER.

(29)

Farm.

Finish ploughing winter and
ensuing summer - fallows,
and lay by your ploughs till
January.
Put up bacon hogs.
Moss-harrow summer-pasture
or meadow.
Take up cattle and horses in-
to the farm-yard.
Turn sheep into turneps.
Buy in store-pigs for the farm-
yard.
Continue to sow wheat, rye
and bere.
Plow your meadows.
Bleed your horses and fat cat-
tle.
Destroy ant-hills.
Move your bees under shelter.
Plant and repair quicksets.
Scour drains.
Fell coppices.
Provide timber for carts,
ploughs, &c.
If open weather, plant fruit
and timber-trees.

Garden.

Sow salleting under frames.
Give cauliflowers air in mild
days.
Take up parsneps, carrots and
potatoes.
Prune and nail vines, apricots,
peaches, &c.
Manure spare ground.
Weed spring-onions.

Second Week.

Earth up your artichokes, and
cut down their leaves.

Third Week.

Sow a little carrot-seed in a
warm place, it may suc-
ceed.
All bulbous-rooted flowers
should now be planted.
Cover the roots of new plant-
ed trees with dung.
Poll and roll grass-walks well.
Break up gravel-walks.
Shelter beds of choice flowers
in bad weather.
Turn your heaps of compost.
Pick off the dead leaves of
green-house plants.
You may still transplant flow-
ering shrubs and trees.

GARDEN.

First Week.

Plant beans, and sow early
peas.

Trufler. DECEMBER, XXXI DAYS. Moore.

MOON'S
QUARTERS. { 6th day, new moon, 55 m. aft. 4 m.
13th day, first quar. 50 m. aft. 8 m.
21st day, full moon, 44 m. aft. 1 n.
28th day, last quar. 54 m. aft. 10 n.

M D	W D	Fasts and Festivals.	S. rises & sets.	M A	Weather, Ap- pearances, &c.
1	W		7 58 5	26	
2	Th		7 59 5	27	
3	F		8 0 4	28	
4	Sa		8 1 4	29	
5	*	2d Sun. Advent.	8 2 4	30	
6	M	Nicholas.	8 3 4	1	
7	Tu		8 3 4	2	
8	W	Concept. of the Virgin.	8 4 4	3	
9	Th		8 5 4	4	
10	F	Black and Red Game	8 5 4	5	
11	Sa	[shooting ends.	8 6 4	6	
12	*	3d Sun. Advent.	8 6 4	7	
13	M		8 7 4	8	
14	Tu		8 7 4	9	
15	W	Ember-Week.	8 7 4	10	
16	Th		8 8 4	11	
17	F	Oxf. & Camb. Term	8 8 4	12	
18	Sa	[ends.	8 8 4	13	
19	*	4th Sun. Advent.	8 8 4	14	
20	M		8 8 4	15	
21	Tu	St. Thomas.	8 8 4	16	Shortest day;
22	W		8 8 4	17	Sun enters Ca-
23	Th		8 8 4	18	pricorn, and
24	F	Clocks & Sun together.	8 8 4	19	winter begins.
25	Sa	Christmas Day.	8 7 4	20	
26	*	1st Sun. aft. Christm.	8 7 4	21	St. Stephen.
27	M	St. John.	8 7 4	22	
28	Tu	Innocents.	8 7 4	23	
29	W		8 6 4	24	
30	Th		8 5 4	25	
31	F		8 5 4	26	

DECEMBER.

(31)

Farm.

In open weather, mow-harrow and roll grafs-ground.
Give your fat sheep a little hay occasionally.
Kill hogs for bacon, and kill your winter's beef.
Attend to your young foals.
Turn cattle into burnet or vetches, sown for winter-feed.
Feed your bees.
Feed pigeons, and spread ashes among their dung.
Fell coppices.
Provide timber for carts, ploughs, &c.

Garden.

Sow fallowing under a frame, every 14 days.
Sow radishes for spring-use, but cover them in severe weather.
Sow peas and beans.
Keep the frost and wet from mushrooms.
Examine fruit, laid up in the house.
Prune and cut forest-trees.
Plant thorn and other hedges.
Protect choice flowers from frost and wet.
Transplant shrubs, in open weather.

GARDEN.

Sow lettuce twice this month in a warm place.

Look for snails in holes of walls, and behind stems of trees.

MOON'S RISING and SETTING.

At four days old it sets at and shines till about 10 at night.

5, about 11
6, about 12
7, at near 1 in the morning.
15, At full, it rises about 6 in the evening.
16, at $\frac{1}{2}$ after 7
17, at $\frac{1}{2}$ after 8
18, about 10
19, — 11
20, — 12

Note. This table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for, that of ascertaining moon-light evenings.

PENCE TABLE.

d.		s.	d.
20	is	1	8
30	- - - - -	2	6
40	- - - - -	3	4
50	- - - - -	4	2
60	- - - - -	5	0
70	- - - - -	5	10
80	- - - - -	6	8
90	- - - - -	7	6
100	- - - - -	8	4
110	- - - - -	9	2
120	- - - - -	10	0

B 4

A Table, shewing the Time of High-Water.

The Age of the Moon.		Queenboro', Portsmouth, Southampton, Leith, Beachy, Isle of Wight, Dover Pier.		Gravelend, Downs, Blacknefs, Romney, and Thanet.		London, Tinnmouth, and Hartlepool.		Newcastle, Humber, Falmouth, Severn- mouth, Ramfey, Dartmouth, Torbay.		Plymouth, Hull, St. David's, Boston, and at Lynn, ha.f-tide.		Bristol, Weymouth, Aldboro', Foulnefs, Start, Sedmouth; between Foy & Falmouth.		Yarmouth-Road, Harwich, Dover, Cowes, South-Forland, St. Helen's.		Between Beachy and the Isle of Wight, and at Yarmouth.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 16	12 48	2 18	3 48	6 3	6 48	7 33	11 18	9 3									
2 17	1 36	3 6	4 36	6 51	7 36	8 21	12 6	9 51									
3 18	2 24	3 54	5 24	7 39	8 24	9 9	12 54	10 39									
4 19	3 12	4 42	6 12	8 27	9 12	9 57	1 42	11 27									
5 20	4 0	5 30	7 0	9 15	10 0	10 45	2 30	12 15									
6 21	4 48	6 18	7 48	10 3	10 48	11 33	3 18	1 3									
7 22	5 36	7 6	8 36	10 51	11 36	12 21	4 6	1 51									
8 23	6 24	7 54	9 24	11 39	12 24	1 9	4 54	2 39									
9 24	7 12	8 42	10 12	12 27	1 12	1 57	5 42	3 27									
10 25	8 0	9 30	11 0	1 15	2 0	2 45	6 30	4 15									
11 26	8 48	10 18	11 48	2 3	2 48	3 33	7 18	5 3									
12 27	9 36	11 6	12 36	2 51	3 36	4 21	8 6	5 51									
13 28	10 24	11 54	1 24	3 39	4 24	5 9	8 54	6 39									
14 29	11 12	12 42	2 12	4 27	5 12	5 57	9 42	7 27									
15 30	12 0	1 36	3 0	5 15	6 0	6 45	10 30	8 15									

EXPLANATION.

The first column on the left is the moon's age, the other columns shew the time of high-water at the places above the respective columns. Thus, when the moon is 1 or 16 days old, it is high-water at Queenboro', Portsmouth, &c. at 48 min. after 12, and so of the rest. The age of the moon will be found in the 5th column of every left hand page of the almanack.

A TABLE of the Equation of Time (for regulating Clocks and Watches) for 1790. *fast*, denotes Clock too fast, that is, your Clock (to be set right) must be so many min. faster than the Sun-dial. *slow*, Clock too slow, that is, your Clock must be so much slower than the Sun-dial.

Days.	Jan. <i>fast</i> .	Feb. <i>fast</i> .	Mar. <i>fast</i> .	Apr. <i>fast</i> .	May. <i>slow</i> .	June. <i>slow</i> .	July. <i>fast</i> .	Aug. <i>fast</i> .	Sep. <i>slow</i> .	Oct. <i>slow</i> .	Nov. <i>slow</i> .	Dec. <i>slow</i> .
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
1	4	14	12	4	3	3	3	6	0	10	16	10
6	7	15	11	2	4	2	4	5	2	12	16	8
11	9	15	10	1	4	1	5	5	4	13	16	6
15	10	15	9	<i>slow</i>	4	<i>fast</i>	5	4	5	14	15	4
21	12	14	7	1	4	1	6	3	7	15	14	1
25	13	13	6	2	4	2	6	2	8	16	13	<i>fast</i>
30	14	0	4	3	3	3	6	0	10	16	11	3

TABLE of TERMS and RETURNS.

Hillary Term begins Jan. 23, ends Feb. 12.

Return Days.	Essoign.	Exc.	Ret.	Ap.
8 Days from St. Hillary	Jan. 20	21	22	23 Saturd.
15 ditto		27	28	29 30 Saturd.
The Morrow of the Purifi.	Feb. 3	4	5	6 Frid.
8 Days from ditto		9	10	11 12 Frid.

Easter Term begins April 21, ends May 17.

15 Days from Easter	April 19	19	20	21 Wedn.
3 Weeks from Easter		26	27	28 29 Thur.
4 Weeks from Easter	May 3	4	5	6 Thur.
5 Weeks from Easter		10	11	12 13 Thur.
The Morrow of Ascension day	14	15	16	17 Mond.

Trinity Term begins June 4, ends June 23.

The Morrow of Holy Tr.	May 31	Ju. 1	2	3 Thur.
8 Days from ditto		June 7	8	9 10 Thur.
15 Days from ditto		14	15	16 17 Thur.
3 Weeks from ditto		21	21	22 23 Wedn.

Michaelmas Term begins Nov. 6, ends Nov. 29.

The Morrow of All Souls	Nov. 3	4	5	6 Saturd.
Ditto of St. Martin		12	13	14 15 Mond.
8 Days from St. Martin		18	19	20 21 Mond.
15 Days from ditto		25	26	27 29 Mond.

N. B. No Sittings on Feb. 2, May 21, June 24. The Exchequer opens eight days before the beginning of Hillary, Easter & Michaelmas Terms, & four days before Trinity Term.

The first and last days of Term are the first and last days of Appearance.

Common Notes.

GOLDEN NUMBER 5 | SUNDAY LETTER C
 EPOCH 14 |

On the NEW PLANET.

There is a new Planet lately discovered, and called the *Georgian Planet*; it is visible every month this year, is a body of considerable magnitude, and at double the distance of any other planet from the sun; and it's average geocentric longitude is 4 deg. 30 min. it's latitude 40 min. N.

THE ALMANACK EXPLAINED.

The fourth column shews the time of the sun's rising and setting; the fifth column shews the age of the moon.

To understand the fourth column; opposite Jan. 1. stands 8-54 that is, the sun rises 5 min. after 8, and sets 5 min. before 4; and so of the rest.

The red-lettered days in other almanacks are set up in black or old English letter, which is equally distinguishable.

EXPLANATION of the CALENDARIUM.

The figures in the squares denote the Sundays in the Months over them. Thus, 4, 11, 18 and 25 of *Apr.* and *July*, are Sundays; of course, the next days are Mondays, and so on.

TABLE of REIGNS.

KINGS.	Began to reign.	KINGS.	Began to reign.
William I.	Oct. 14, 1066	Richard III.	June 18, 1483
William II.	Sept. 9, 1087	Hen. VII.	Aug. 22, 1485
Henry I.	Aug. 2, 1100	Hen. VIII.	Ap. 22, 1509
Stephen	Dec. 2, 1135	Edward VI.	Jan. 28, 1547
Henry II.	Oct. 25, 1154	Mary I.	July 6, 1553
Richard I.	July 6, 1189	Elizabeth	Nov. 17, 1558
John	April 6, 1199	James I.	Mar 24, 1603
Henry III.	Oct. 18, 1216	Charles I.	Mar. 27, 1625
Edward I.	Nov. 20, 1272	Cromwel usurp.	Jan. 30, 1649
Edward II.	July 7, 1307	Charles II.	May 29, 1660
Edward III.	Jan. 22, 1327	James II.	Feb. 6, 1685
Richard II.	June 21, 1377	Wm. & Mary	Feb. 13, 1689
Henry IV.	Sep. 30, 1399	From 28 Dec. 1694, Wm. alone.	
Henry V.	Mar. 20, 1413	Anne	March 8, 1702
Henry VI.	Aug. 31, 1422	George I.	Aug. 1, 1714
Edward IV.	Mar. 4, 1461	George II.	June 11, 1727
Edward V.	Ap. 9, 1483	George III.	Oct. 25, 1760

A CHRONOLOGY of all the remarkable Occurrences in the present Century.

<i>An. Dom.</i>		<i>Years since.</i>
1700,	James II. died abroad, aged 68, - - -	90.
1701,	Society for the Propaga. of the Gospel insti.	89.
1702,	King William died and Queen Anne succeeded,	88.
—	War declared against France, May 4. - -	—
1703,	A terrible great Wind, Nov. 26 and 27, - -	87.
1704,	Gibraltar taken and the Victory at Hockstet,	86.
—	The Battle of Blenheim won by Marlboro',	—
—	The Court of Exchequer instituted, - - -	—
1707,	Union betw. Eng. & Scotland signed July 22,	83.
—	The Battle of Ramilies won by Marlborough,	—
1708,	Minorca taken from the Spaniards, - -	82.
—	The Battle of Oudenarde won by Marlboro',	—
1709,	The French beat at Malplaquet, - -	81.
1710,	St. Paul's re-built, at 1,000,000. expence,	80.
—	The South-Sea Company began, - -	—
1712,	D. of Hamilton and Ld. Mahon killed in a duel,	78.
1713,	Peace of Utrecht with France concl. May 5,	77.
1714,	Q. Anne died aged 50; succeeded by Geo. I.	76.
—	Interest of Money reduced to 5 per cent. -	—
1715,	A total eclipse of the Sun, April 22, -	75.
—	The Rebellion in Scotland began in Septemb.	—
1716,	A great Frost; a Fair on the Thames, -	74.
—	The first appearance of the Northern Lights,	—
—	The Act passed for septennial Parliaments, -	—
1719,	The South-Sea Scheme - - -	71.
1726,	Sir Isaac Newton died March 23, - -	64.
1727,	Geo. I. died aged 68; succeeded by his Son,	63.
—	Inoculation, first tried on Criminals, -	—
—	An Earthquake in many Parts of England,	—
1733,	Broad Pieces coined into Guineas, - -	57.
1736,	Capt. Porteus hanged by the Mob at Edinb.	54.
1738,	Westm. Bridge beg. fi. 1750; cost 389,000l.	52.
1739,	War declared against Spain, October 23, -	51.
—	Portobello destroyed by Admiral Vernon, -	—
1743,	The Battle of Dettingen, June 16, - -	47.
1744,	War declared against France, - - -	46.
—	Commodore Anson return'd from his Voyage round the World. - - -	—

<i>An. Dom.</i>		<i>Years since.</i>
1745,	The Battle of Fontenoy, - - -	45.
—	The rebellion in Scotland; and the Rebels defeated at Culloden, April 16, 1746, - -	—
1746,	British Linen-Company erected, - - -	44.
1747,	Vict. ov. the French Fleet, by Anson, May 3, -	43.
1748,	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, general, - -	42.
1749,	Interest of the Funds reduced to 3 per Cent. -	41.
—	British Herring-Fishery incorporated, - -	—
1751,	Frederic, Father to George III. died, - -	39.
—	Antiquarian Society (London) incorporated, -	—
1752,	New Style introduced, - - -	38.
1753,	The British Museum erected, - - -	37.
—	Society of Arts and Commerce instituted, -	—
1755,	Lisbon destroyed by an Earthquake, - -	35.
1756,	146 Englishmen confined in the Black-hole, at Calcutta : 123 suffocated in the Night, -	34.
—	Marine Society established, - - -	—
1757	The Militia-Act passed, - - -	33
1759,	Ticonderago, Canada, &c. taken from the French. -	31.
—	The Battle of Minden, Warburg. &c. - -	—
—	Gen. Wolfe killed at Quebec, - - -	—
1760,	Earl Ferrers hanged for Murder, May 5, -	30.
—	Geo. II. died ag. 77; succeed. by his Grandson, -	—
1760,	Blackfryars Br. beg. fin. 1770; cost 153,000l. -	30.
1761,	Bellisle taken from the French, - - -	29.
1762,	War declared against Spain, - - -	28.
—	The Havannah, Manilla and Martinico taken, -	—
1763,	General Peace proclaimed March 22, - -	27.
1765,	Society of Artists incorporated, - - -	25.
—	Otaheite discovered in the South Seas, - -	—
1775,	War declared against North America, - -	15.
1776,	Americans declared themselves independant, -	14.
1777,	Gen. Burgoyne surrend. at Saratoga, Oct. 17, -	13.
1778,	The French sign a Treaty with the Americans, -	—
—	War against France commenced, - - -	—
—	Lord Chatham buried at the public expence, -	—
—	An Engagement off Brest, July 27, - -	—
—	Dominica taken by the French, Sept. 7. - -	—
—	Pondicherry surrend. to Great-Brit. Oct. 17. -	—
—	St. Lucia taken from the French, Dec. 28. -	—
1779,	War against Spain begun, - - -	11.
—	St. Vincent's taken by the French, - - -	—

1779,

<i>An. Dom.</i>		<i>Years since.</i>
1779,	Grenada taken by the French, July 3,	- 11.
1780,	Adm. Rodney took 22 Spanish ships, Jan. 8.	10.
—	Ditto, five ships more, Jan. 16.	- -
—	Great Riots in London, June 5, 6, and 7.	- -
—	Maj. André hang'd as a Spy at Tappan, Oct. 2.	- -
—	Dreadful Hurricanes in West Ind. Oct. 3, & 10.	- -
—	War with Holland begun, Dec. 20.	- -
1781,	St. Eustatia taken by Rodney and Vaughan,	9.
—	Island of Tobago taken by the Fren. June 2.	- -
—	Engagement with the Dutch, Aug. 5.	- -
1782,	Island of Nevis taken by the French, Jan. 14.	8.
—	St. Christopher taken by the French, Feb. 13.	- -
—	Minorca surrendered to Spain, Feb. 25.	- -
—	Adm. Rodney beat the French fleet, Ap. 12.	- -
1783,	General Peace, Sept. 3.	- - 7.
1784,	Commutation-Tax took place,	- - 6.
1786,	King of Prussia died Aug. 17, aged 75.	- - 4.
1787,	Transports first sent to Botany Bay,	- - 3.
1788,	Warren Hastings, Esq. tried,	- - 2.
1789,	King went to St. Paul's,	- - 1.

An Alphabetical List of such TAXES, as more immediately concern every one.

AUCTIONS, things sold by, pay in every pound
 Estates, annuities, shipping, farming-stock, plate, and jew-
 els only ———— £. 0 0 6
 ———— 0 0 3

Also fifteen per cent. on the amount of the above duties.

Farming-stock, if sold on the land where it grows, and by the owner, is exempt, and goods distrained for rent or tythes.

APPRENTICE Indentures, (except Parish-ones,) must be on a 6s. stamp, and the master must pay to the stamp-office, within one month, 6d. in the pound for every apprentice fee under 51l. and 1s. above 51l. or the Indentures are void, and the master forfeits 50l. and treble the apprentice-fee.

† If double duty is paid within two years after the end of the apprenticeship, and before any information is lodged, the master shall be exempt from the penalties.

BILLS

BILLS OF EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY-NOTES

for 40s. and under 10l. if payable on demand, must be on a 3d. stamp.

Under 50l. and above 10l. on a 6d. one.

Fifty pounds and upwards, on a 1s. one.

Drafts on bankers, if not payable on demand, and drawn within ten miles of the banking-house, must be on a 3d. stamp, if for 40s. and under 10l; a 6d. stamp, if for 10l. and under 50l; if 50l. and upwards, 1s. Bills, Drafts, &c. under 40s. are exempt from duty.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and FUNERALS. The officiating clergyman may demand 3d. duty of the undertaker, or from any couple married; or, from any person requiring a child to be christened, for the registering such death, marriage or christening.

BONDS and Agreements for 20l. and upwards, must be on a 6s. stamp, except such as relate to the sale of goods, &c.

Bonds given for payment of money, if not above 100l. 5s.

One hundred pounds, and under 500l. — 10s.

Five hundred pounds and upwards, — 15s.

CARRIAGES of 4 wheels for pleasure, pay yearly £.7 0 0

And in addition annually, for one, (hackney coaches and post-chaifes let for hire excepted)

paid quarterly	—	1 0 0
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For two such carriages, each	—	3 0 0
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For three or more, 20s. for the first, and for each of the other	—	3 0 0
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Carriages of two or three wheels	—	3 10 0
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Penalty for not entering	—	20 0 0
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Every one to give in a list of their carriages, and declare how many they mean to pay for, fourteen days after notice left with them, on the forfeiture of 10l. and paying double duty to the assessor. See Servants. †

Waggons 4s. Farmers to pay for one only, others for three.

Carts 2s. Farmers are exempt, and such as are drawn by one horse only to draw fuel.

* On every waggon and cart, the owner must paint his christian and sur-name, and place of abode, and the words, *Common Stage Waggon or Cart*, or forfeit from 20s. to 5l.

GAME. Every deputed game-keeper must take a certificate from the clerk of the peace, and pay annually - £.0 10 6

Every other person	—	2 2 0
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For the certificate	—	0 1 0
---------------------	---	-------

Killing

Killing game without certificate, forfeits — 20 0 0
 Persons refusing to shew their certificates, to tell their names
 and places of abode to a person having a certificate, for-
 feits — 50 0 0

Certificates do not exempt unqualified persons from the
 former laws.

Game-keeper hunting out of his manor, is deemed to have
 no certificate.

GLOVES and MITTENS, sold from 4d. to 10d. per pair,
 pay per pair — 0 0 1

From ten-pence to sixteen-pence — 0 0 2

All above sixteen-pence — 0 0 3

Buyers and sellers without such stamp, forfeit for each
 pair, — 20 0 0

HATS sold for 4s. or under, pay each — 0 0 3

Above 4s. and not exceeding 7s. — 0 0 6

Above 7s. and not exceeding 12s. — 0 1 0

Above 12s. — 0 2 0

Buyer and seller, without such proper stamp, forfeit 10 0 0

HAWKERS and PEDLARS, refusing to shew their licence
 to persons authorized, forfeit — 10 0 0

Travelling without a licence, ditto — 10 0 0

— with a borrowed licence, ditto — 10 0 0

Selling goods by auction — 50 0 0

Selling within two miles of a market-town, except on a
 market or fair-day, — 10 0 0

HIGHWAYS. Every person keeping a waggon or a plough,
 or occupying fifty pounds a year in land, shall send a cart
 and three horses, with two men to work on the highways
 for six days in each year. If he occupies above fifty
 pounds, for every additional fifty pounds a year, he shall
 work an extra six days, where the land lies.

Persons keeping no waggon or plough, and occupying less
 than fifty pounds a year any where, or keeping a waggon,
 &c. and occupying less than fifty pounds in any other pa-
 rish than his own, shall pay to the surveyor, in lieu of such
 duty, sixpence in the pound of the annual value of the
 land he holds in any parish above fifty pounds, and less
 than one hundred pounds, and so in proportion.

Persons keeping a waggon, &c. and not occupying thirty
 pounds a year in his own parish, shall send only one man
 with his cart

Persons keeping a cart only, with one or two horses, shall
 send

Send with it one labourer, or pay as above for the value of his land, at the option of the surveyor.

Persons keeping a coach, post-chaise, or other wheeled-carriage, and not occupying fifty pounds, shall pay six-pence for every horse he uses therein, or pay for his lands at the option of the surveyor.

Every inhabitant under sixty years of age, not chargeable for lands of four pounds a year, nor being a servant, shall work or send a labourer for six days.

The surveyor to give four days notice, and persons neglecting to attend who keep a waggon, &c. forfeit ten shillings;—keeping a cart and two horses, five shillings;—and every labourer one shilling and six-pence, for each day's non-attendance.

Such as keep a plow and three or four draught horses, and no waggon or cart, shall pay six shillings for every horse or pair of oxen. A pair of oxen is considered as one horse.

Where a composition is paid, such as keep a waggon, &c. shall pay twenty-seven shillings a year;—such as keep a cart and two horses, eighteen shillings;—one horse, twelve shillings;—and every labourer, two shillings.

HORSES going post, pay three-halfpence each per mile, or 1s. 9d. for each day's work. Hired for two or more days pay no duty.

Persons keeping saddle or carriage horses, (except post-horses,) must pay for each annually. (See Servants†) 0 10 0

Also in addition, annually, for each horse, paid quarterly ——— 0 5 0

If three, four, or five are kept, for each after the first ——— 0 7 6

If six or more, for each after the first — 0 10 0

Penalty for not entering — 7 0 0

Farmers allowed one horse duty-free, to ride to market or church, but to no other place.

HOUSES under twenty pounds a year, pay annually in the pound ——— 0 0 6

Twenty pounds to forty ——— 0 0 9

Forty pounds and upwards ——— 0 1 0

No house pays, if left in the care of one servant.

INSURANCE, for every hundred pounds insured from fire ——— 0 1 6

LETTERS now pay, if single, for one stage in Eng. 0 0 3
If

If two stages	_____	_____	0 0 4
Above two stages, and not beyond eighty miles	_____	_____	0 0 5
Above eighty miles, and not beyond one hundred and fifty	_____	_____	0 0 6
Above one hundred and fifty miles	_____	_____	0 0 8

Double and treble letters in proportion.

Packets of one ounce weight are charged as 4 single letters.

And if a single sheet exceeds one ounce, It is charged according to its weight.

Newspapers between England and Ireland, in covers open at the end, pay each— _____ 0 0 1

No franks pass, unless the members write the whole direction, the day of the month and year, and the name of the post from whence it goes ; nor shall any letter pass free to a member, unless directed to his house, or the place where he is.

Counterfeiting supercriptions is seven years transportation.

RECEIPTS, for sums above two pounds, and under twenty pounds, must be on a stamp of _____ 0 0 2

For twenty pounds and upwards _____ 0 0 4

Where the word **FULL** is mentioned, always 0 0 4

Giving a receipt without a stamp in the above cases, forfeits _____ 5 0 0

Application to a justice.

Receipts for legacies, or share of personal estates, not above twenty pounds _____ 0 5 0

Exceeding twenty pounds, and not one hundred 0 10 0

For one hundred pounds _____ 2 0 0

And for every additional hundred _____ 2 0 0

To the above duty on legacies, are since added as

follows : for a legacy of four hundred — 1 0 0

And for every additional hundred _____ 1 0 0

† Wives, children, and grand-children, pay but half the first duties on legacies, and none of the last additional.

SERVANTS-MEN, Masters to pay yearly for one or two _____ 1 5 0 ea.

Three or four _____ £. 1 10 0 ea.

Five, six, or seven _____ 1 15 0 ea.

Eight, and not more than ten _____ 2 0 0 ea.

Eleven and upwards _____ 3 0 0 ea.

Batchelors to pay annually, additional for every man servant _____ 1 5 0

SERVANTS-WOMEN, yearly for one — 0 2 6

Two

Two

0 10 0

Three or more

0 10 0 ea.

Batchelors in all cases to pay double.

No servants, men or women, to be paid for, if employed in husbandry, manufactures, trade, or in gardens, as day-labourers, or dairy-maids, where milk and butter is sold; for coaches on jobs, and gardeners contracting to look after a garden by the year, the tax to be paid by the person employing them.

Two parish-apprentices to be allowed, unless wearing a livery. Disabled officers on half-pay, may keep one servant duty-free.

Also all persons having two lawful children or grand-children, living with them under the age of fourteen years, shall be allowed one female servant; and every person having four such children, shall be allowed two female servants.—Six such children, three female servants.—Such as are allowed two maids out of three, pay only half a crown for the third.

Such as are allowed one, out of two, pay only half-a-crown for the first, and five shillings each for two, if they keep three.

No servant to be paid for under fourteen, and above sixty years of age. Certificates of the age to be given in.

† Every one to give in a list of the greatest number of servants they had, at any time prior to April 5, and declare how many they mean to pay for elsewhere, in fourteen days after notice given them, or forfeit ten pounds, and double duty. Same to be done with respect to horses and carriages. After the list is given in, they are to pay for their servants, &c. there specified, to April 5, following, whether they have them or not.

House-keepers must give in, a week after notice, a list of their lodgers' servants, horses, &c. or forfeit ten pounds.

WINDOWS. The inhabitants of every house shall pay annually three shillings for such house, and if it has

	s.	d.		s.	d.
7 wind. & no more	0	2 ea.	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1	6	
8 — — —	0	6	20 — — —	1	7
9 — — —	0	8	21 — — —	1	8
10 — — —	0	10	22 — — —	1	9
11 — — —	1	0	23 — — —	1	10
12 — — —	1	2	24 — — —	1	11
13 — — —	1	4	25 and upwards	2	0
					Windows.

Windows of out-houses to be reckoned.

— lighting two rooms, or in two frames, to pay as two windows.

No windows deemed stopped, unless with stones, brick, or plaster.

Opening windows without notice, forfeits twenty shillings.

Cottages under ten windows, if excused paying church and poor, are exempt from these duties.

In addition to the above, the following duties are to be annually paid, in lieu of the Duty on Tea.

Under 7 wind.	0	3	0	pr. an.	30 — 35	—	4	10	0
7 windows	0	6	0		35 — 40	—	5	0	0
8	—	0	8	0	And so on to 100, every additional 5 windows paying 10s more.				
9	—	0	10	6	100 to 109	£. 12	0	0	
10	—	0	13	0	109 to 120	13	0	0	
11	—	0	15	6	120 to 130	14	0	0	
12	—	0	18	0	130 to 140	15	0	0	
13	—	1	1	0	140 to 150	16	0	0	
14	—	1	5	0	150 to 160	17	0	0	
After this, 5s. a window for the rest to 25 and afterwards.					160 to 170	18	0	0	
25 to 30 in the whole	£.	s.	d.		170 to 180	19	0	0	
	—	4	0	0	180 upwards,	20	0	0	

N. B. Persons are to pay only for two houses, and those containing the greatest number of windows. Glass-doors or lights over doors, are considered as windows. No windows of warehouses, or places where manufactories are carried on apart from the dwelling house, and not slept in, are liable to the window-duty.

WINE. Private families removing more than 3 gallons, must apply to the exciseman in their district for a permit, specifying what, and how much they mean to remove, and where, and by what conveyance; and, if they vary the mode of conveyance, give in false accounts, not remove it in the time limited, or without a permit, it is liable to be seized. The permit costs nothing. As wine illegally seized is recoverable, on proving that the duty has been paid, it is proper to keep the permits sent with it.

TABLE of MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

ALE AND BEER-MEASURE.		10 Coombs 1 Wey
2 Pints make 1 Quart		2 Weys 1 Last of Corn
4 Quarts 1 Gallon		COAL-MEASURE.
8 Gallons 1 Firkin of Ale		4 Pecks make 1 Bushel
9 Gallons 1 Firkin of Beer		9 Bushels 1 Vat or Strike
2 Firkins 1 Kilderkin		36 Bushels 1 Chaldron
2 Kilderkins 1 Barrel		21 Chaldrons 1 Score
3 Kilderkins 1 Hogshead		CLOTH-MEASURE.
3 Barrels 1 Butt		2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches make 1 Nail
WINE-MEASURE.		4 Quarters 1 Yard
4 Gills make 1 Pint		4 Nails 1 Quarter of a Yard
2 Pints 1 Quart		5 Quarters 1 Ell English
4 Quarts 1 Gallon		3 Quarters 1 Ell Flemish
18 Gallons 1 Rundlet		6 Quarters 1 Ell French
1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rundlet 1 Barrel		LONG-MEASURE.
1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Barrel 1 Tierce		3 Inches make 1 Palm
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tierce, or 63 Gallons 1 Hogshead		3 Palms 1 Span
1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Hogshead, or 84 Gallons 1 Puncheon		1 Palm $\frac{1}{2}$ or 12 Inch. 1 Ft.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Puncheon, or 2 Hogsheads 1 Pipe or Butt		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot 1 Cubit
2 Pipes 1 Tun		2 Cubits 1 Yard
CORN-MEASURE.		1 Yard and $\frac{2}{3}$ 1 Pace
2 Quarts make 1 Pottle		1 Pace and 1-5th or 6 Feet 1 Fathom
2 Pottles 1 Gallon		2 Fath. and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths 1 Pole
2 Gallons 1 Peck		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards 1 Pole.
4 Pecks or 8 Gall. 1 Bush.		40 Poles 1 Furlong
8 Bushels 1 Quarter or Vat		8 Furlongs 1 Mile
5 Quarters of Wheat, Beans, or Peas, 1 Load.		3 Miles 1 League
10 Quarters of Oats 1 Load		20 Leagues 1 Degree
DRY-MEASURE.		SQUARE-MEASURE.
2 Pints make 1 Quart		144 Squ. In. make 1 Squ. Ft.
2 Quarts 1 Pottle		9 Squ. Feet 1 Squ. Yard
2 Pottles 1 Gallon		30 and $\frac{1}{4}$ th square Yards 1 square Pole
2 Gallons 1 Peck		40 square Poles 1-sq. Rood
4 Pecks 1 Bushel		4 sq. Roods 1-sq. Acre
8 Bushels 1 Quarter		640 square Acres 1 square Mile
5 Quarters 1 Wey or Load		CUBIC-MEASURE.
5 Pecks 1 Bushel of Water-Measure		1728 Cubic Inches 1 Foot
4 Bushels make 1 Coomb		27 Cubic Ft. 1 Cubic Yd.
		AVOIR-

AVOIRDUPOISE-WEIGHT.

16 Drachms make 1 Ounce
 16 Ounces 1 Pound
 28 Pounds 1 Qr. of a Hund.
 4 Quarters 1 Hundred, or
 112lb.
 20 Hundred 1 Ton

TROY-WEIGHT.

4 Grains make 1 Carat
 24 Grains 1 Pennyweight
 20 Pennyweights 1 Ounce
 12 Ounces 1 Pound

APOTHECARYS' WEIGHT.

20 Grains make 1 Scruple

When the quarter loaf Wheaten is sold for 8d. the Seconds should be sold for 7d. the Household for 6d. and so in proportion.

WOOD is bought by the CHORD.—A Stack or Chord of Wood, in common runs 3 feet high, 3 wide, and 12 long, or 108 cubic feet; though some make it 3, 4, and 8 or, 96 cubic feet.

A load of Timber unhewed, is 50 cubic feet.

A stone of Meat is 8lb. A stone, Horseman's Weight 14lb.

3 Scruples 1 Drachm - -
 8 Drachms 1 Ounce - -
 12 Ounces 1 Pound or Pin

WOOL-WEIGHT.

7 Pounds make 1 Clove
 2 Cloves 1 Stone
 2 Stone 1 Todd
 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Todd 1 Wey
 2 Weys 1 Sack
 12 Sacks 1 Last

BREAD-WEIGHT.

lb oz dr.

A Half-peck - 8 11 0
 A Quartern - 4 5 8

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

3 times	4 times	6 times	8 times
3 is 9	10 40	9 54	12 96
4 12	11 44	10 60	
5 15	12 48	11 66	9 times
6 18		12 72	9 is 81
7 21	5 times		10 90
8 24	5 is 25	7 times	11 99
9 27	6 30	7 is 49	12 108
10 30	7 35	8 56	10 times
11 33	8 40	9 63	10 is 100
12 36	9 45	10 70	11 110
	10 50	11 77	12 120
	11 55	12 84	
	12 60		11 times
4 times		8 times	11 is 121
4 16	6 times	8 is 64	12 132
5 20	6 is 36	9 72	
6 24	7 42	10 80	12 times
7 28	8 48	11 88	12 is 144
8 32			
9 36			

If 11 times 8 be required, look for 8 times 11. &c.

A TABLE of Wages, &c. to shew if so much per Year,
how much per Month, &c.

Per Y.	Per M.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£.	l. s. d.	l. s. d. f.	l. s. d. f.
1	0 1 8	0 0 4 2	0 0 0 3
2	0 3 4	0 0 9 1	0 0 0 1 1
3	0 5 0	0 1 1 3	0 0 0 2 0
4	0 6 8	0 1 6 2	0 0 0 2 3
5	0 8 4	0 1 11 0	0 0 0 3 1
6	0 10 0	0 2 3 2	0 0 0 4 0
7	0 11 8	0 2 8 2	0 0 0 4 3
8	0 13 4	0 3 1 2	0 0 0 5 1
9	0 15 0	0 3 5 2	0 0 0 6 2
10	0 16 8	0 3 10 0	0 0 0 6 2
20	1 13 4	0 7 8 0	0 1 1 0
30	2 10 0	0 11 6 0	0 1 7 0
40	3 6 8	0 15 4 0	0 2 2 2
50	4 3 4	0 19 2 0	0 2 8 1
60	5 0 0	1 3 0 0	0 3 3 2
70	5 16 8	1 6 10 0	0 3 10 2
80	6 13 4	1 10 8 0	0 4 4 0
90	7 10 0	1 14 6 0	0 4 11 1
100	8 6 8	1 18 4 0	0 5 5 0
200	16 13 4	3 16 8 0	0 10 11 3
300	25 0 0	5 15 0 0	0 16 5 3
400	33 6 8	7 13 4 0	1 1 11 2
500	41 13 4	9 11 8 0	1 7 4 2
600	50 0 0	11 10 0 0	1 12 10 3
700	58 6 8	13 8 4 0	1 18 4 1
800	66 13 4	15 6 8 0	2 3 10 2
900	75 0 0	17 5 0 0	2 9 3 3
1000	83 6 8	19 3 4 0	2 14 9 2

INTEREST TABLE. Note. The Interest for one Day is stated so nearly, as to make Fractions unnecessary.

TABLE shewing the Interest of Money at 5 per Cent.

	12M	3M.	1M.	1W.	1D.		12M	3M.	1M.	1W.	1D.
l.	l. s.	s. d.	s. d.	d. f.	d. f.	l.	l. s.	s. d.	s. d.	d. f.	d. f.
1	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 0	8	0 8	2 0	0 8	2 0	0 1
2	0 2	0 6	0 2	0 2	0 0	9	0 9	2 3	0 9	2 1	0 1
3	0 3	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 0	10	0 10	2 6	0 10	2 2	0 1
4	0 4	1 0	0 4	1 0	0 0	20	1 0	5 0	1 8	5 0	0 3
5	0 5	1 3	0 5	1 1	0 0	30	1 10	7 6	2 6	7 2	1 0
6	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 2	0 0	40	2 0	10 0	3 4	10 0	1 2
7	0 7	1 9	0 7	1 3	0 1	50	2 10	12 6	4 2	12 2	1 3

A TABLE to shew, if so much per Yard, Ounce, &c. how much for any Number of the same.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.	d. f.
1	0 2	0 3	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3	3 0	3 1
2	1 0	1 2	2 0	2 2	3 0	3 2	4 0	4 2	5 0	5 2	6 0	6 2
3	1 2	2 1	3 0	3 3	4 2	5 1	6 0	6 3	7 2	8 1	9 0	9 3

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	28
f.	d. f.	d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.
1	3 2	3 3	0 4 0	0 4 1	0 4 2	0 4 3	0 5 0	0 7 0
2	7 0	7 2	0 8 0	0 8 2	0 9 0	0 9 2	0 10 0	1 2 0
3	10 2	11 1	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 1 2	1 2 1	1 3 0	1 9 0

1	2	3	4	5	6*	13	14	15
d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	1 1	1 2	1 3
2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	2 2	2 4	2 6
3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	3 3	3 6	3 9
4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	4 4	4 8	5 0
5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 12	6 5	5 5	5 10	6 3
6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	6 6	7 0	7 6
7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	7 7	8 2	8 9
8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	8 8	9 4	10 0
9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	9 9	10 6	11 3
10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	10 10	11 8	12 6
11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	11 11	12 10	13 9
12	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	15 0

* From 6 yds. & c. to 12, may be found in this Tab. 8 at 6d. being as 6 at 8d.

1	16	17	18	19	20	28	112
d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
1	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	0 1 8	0 2 4	0 9 4
2	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 2	0 3 4	0 4 8	0 18 1
3	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	0 5 0	0 7 0	1 8 0
4	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 4	0 6 8	0 9 4	1 16 4
5	6 8	7 1	7 6	7 11	0 8 4	0 11 8	2 6 8

The foregoing TABLE continued.

1	16	17	18	19	20	28	112										
d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
6	8	0	8	6	9	0	9	6	0	10	0	0	14	0	2	16	0
7	9	4	9	11	10	6	11	1	0	11	8	0	16	4	3	5	4
8	10	8	11	4	12	0	12	8	0	13	4	0	18	8	3	14	8
9	12	0	12	9	13	6	14	3	0	15	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
10	13	4	14	2	15	0	15	10	0	16	8	1	3	4	4	13	4
11	14	8	15	7	16	6	17	5	0	18	4	1	5	8	5	2	8
12	16	0	17	0	18	0	19	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	5	12	0

For the Cwt. from 1f. to 1s. see the next Table.

A TABLE to shew if so much per Pound, how much per Stone, &c.

The Stone 8lb.

A TABLE to shew if so much per 112lb. how much per quarter, stone, &c.

The Stone 14lb.

Fractions are here omitted, as unnecessary.

lb.	Sto.	Quar.	Cwt.	Shil	Quar.	Stone.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ston	lb.
d. f.	s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	s. l.	s. d.	s. d. f.	s. d. f.	d. f.
0 1	0 2	0 0 7	0 2 4	1 0	0 3	0 1 2	0 0 3	
0 2	0 4	0 1 2	0 4 8	2 0	0 6	0 3 0	0 1 2	
0 3	0 6	0 1 9	0 7 0	3 0	0 9	0 4 2	0 2 1	0 1
1 0	0 8	0 2 4	0 9 4	4 0	1 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 1
2 0	1 4	0 4 8	0 18 8	5 0	1 3	0 7 2	0 3 3	0 2
3 0	2 0	0 7 0	1 8 0	6 0	1 6	0 9 0	0 4 2	0 2
4 0	2 8	0 9 4	1 17 4	7 0	1 9	0 10 2	0 5 1	0 3
5 0	3 4	0 11 8	2 6 8	8 0	2 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 3
6 0	4 0	0 14 0	2 16 0	9 0	2 3	1 1 2	0 6 3	1 0
7 0	4 8	0 16 4	3 5 4	10 0	2 6	1 3 0	0 7 2	1 0
8 0	5 4	0 18 8	3 14 8	20 0	5 0	2 6 0	1 3 0	2 0
9 0	6 0	1 1 0	4 4 0	30 0	7 6	3 9 0	1 10 2	3 0
10 0	6 8	1 3 4	4 13 4	40 0	10 0	5 0 2	2 6 0	4 2
11 0	7 4	1 5 8	5 2 8	50 0	12 6	6 3 0	3 1 2	5 1
12 0	8 0	1 8 0	5 12 0	60 0	15 0	7 6 0	3 9 0	6 1
				70 0	17 6	8 9 0	4 4 2	7 2
				80 1	0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	8 2
				90 1	2 6	11 3 0	5 7 2	9 2
				100 1	5 0	12 6 0	6 3 0	10 2

By Addition and Multiplication, you may make these answer any price from 1s. to 5l. and upwards.

A TABLE of TIME, shewing the number of Days between
any two in the Year.

Ja	Fe	Ma	Ap	May	June	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct	No	Dec
1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31		90		151		212	243		304		365

Explanation. What is the number of days from Aug. 20 to Dec. 5?—Carry your eye down the column of Aug. and in the line, even with the number 20 in the first column is 232. Do the same in that of the 12th, Dec. and opposite number 5 is 339. Now subtract 232 from 339, and the remaining number is the answer, viz. 107.

When there are 29 days in February, add 1 to your number, where February is concerned in the question, as in leap-year.

The ART of LAYING CARNATIONS.



CARNATIONS may be raised from seed, but by this means you do not get the same kind of Carnation: this is done only by laying, and the following is the method.

The print was drawn, and cut at some hundred miles distance from the author, of course not under his inspection. This he trusts will apologize for its not resembling the plant so much as he could wish, and the time he had would not admit of another being done; it will, however, answer the purpose designed.

The layers are the side-shoots from the original stem, as at 1, 2, 3. Having procured a number of pegs, such as are described at a and C, which may be cut from twigs, and prepared a barrowful of good, rich mould, loosen the earth round the plant with a trowel, and put some of your fresh
mould

mould under the layer you mean to lay down, and these should be such only as are near the ground, and can be pegged down without breaking them from the original stem. Having stripped off the leaves, 1, that surround the joint and stem of the layer, by pulling them backwards, the stem of the layer will appear as at C, naked a good way from the plant, and allow you to perform the operation with ease. Now, with a sharp penknife, split the stem from the bulb at a, as far as b, in figure 2. Being thus split, you are to open the split part, drawing the point A from the point C, in the dotted line A, C; the part a, b will then appear as at A, B, in fig. 3. This done, cut off the points of the leaves as in fig. 3, and bend down the layer close to the earth, placing the split part A, B, perpendicularly, and peg the layer down close to the earth in this situation with the peg C, then cover it with earth, peg and all; form the mould into a kind of basin, and water it well. This is to be done in the month of July or August, and in a month or six weeks afterwards it will strike root at A, fig. 3, and may be cut from the parent stem at C, and will, if preserved from the frost, make a fine plant the next spring.

All the side-shoots of a plant near the ground, may be so laid. They should be watered occasionally.

Curious Observations on Gardening.

STRAWBERRIES, watered once in three or four days, with water in which pidgeon's dung has been steeped, or mixed with one-third part urine, will make them come early, and grow large. This is worth trying on other things.

1. Blood, dung, or a dead animal, buried at the root of a tree, seasonably, will forward its growth, and fruit.

2. Moisten the root of an apricot-tree, peach, or nectarine, twice or thrice a week with the draining of a dunghill, and the fruit will almost grow under your eye.

3. If a tree be planted against the back of a chimney or oven, where a fire is kept, it will forward the fruit. Drawing the boughs of a vine through the wall into the inside of a room, where a fire is continually, will ripen them a month earlier.

One

4. One instance among many of the irritability of plants. When the common barberry is in flower, the stamina of the flowers are bent backwards to each petal, sheltering themselves under their concave tips; one of the filaments being touched on the inside, will instantly spring from the petal with a considerable force, striking its anthera against the stigma. This curious contrivance of nature, answers a purpose easy to be explained, for the impregnation of the germen is most unquestionably thus performed. When the stamina stand in their original position, the antheræ are effectually sheltered from rain by the concavity of the petals; thus, probably, they remain, till some insect, coming to extract honey from the base of the flower, thrusts itself in between their filaments, and almost unavoidably touches them in the most irritable part, by which means, what nature proposes in the œconomy of this plant, is effected.

5. Digging round cabbages three or four times during their growth, will encrease them considerably. Ploughing, therefore, among cabbages in a field, must encrease the crop. Digging round the roots of trees annually, also will benefit them much; and removing herbs and flowers into new ground once in two or three years, will encrease their growth.

6. A rose-tree, with the root on, will shoot and grow very early in the spring, standing upright in a pan of water, so that the root is six inches under water.

7. A November rose is sweetest, its fragrance being less exhaled by the sun; the following is the way to procure it. Cut off the tops immediately after they have done bearing, and they will shoot from the sides, and flower again about November.

8. Lay the roots of a rose-tree bare some days before Christmas, and it will bear late; removing it in February, will answer the same purpose; planting it in the shade, will do the same, or tying the body of the tree tight round with packthread.

9. By planting small onions in March, they will become large early.

10. They say, that if a bunch of grapes is made to grow in oil, that oil, when burnt in a lamp, will shew clusters of grapes on the sides and cieling of the room lighted by such lamp. Grapes may be made to grow so, by putting the bunch

bunch when very young and small into an oil flask, with oil in it, and suspending the flask to the bunch; and as the grapes swell, and the bunch increases, it will fill the body of the flask, and grow in the oil.

To keep Hares from Fruit and other Trees.

OF the refuse of foot, thrown out from chemical works, two or three shovels-full laid round each tree, will save an orchard of young trees; and as it lies at the foot of the tree, the gardener may occasionally smear the stem with it.

A cart-load of this foot, where such works are in the neighbourhood, may be had for a trifle. It is heavier than other foot, and will continue its *effluvia* for upwards of two years; it is worth the carriage, even at great distances.

To cure Stings.

FOR the sting of a bee, bathe the wound with laudanum, that is, with *Tinctura Thebaica*. It will remove the pain, and prevent the swelling.

Oil of tartar will entirely remove the pain arising from the sting of a wasp, in the space of a minute.

A good method of destroying a wasp's nest, is, by filling the mouth of the hole with earth, and ramming it close.

Experiments on the Culture of Beans, by **ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq.**

HAVING tried various means on his land to increase his crops of beans, by plowing, hoeing, water-furrowing, dressing, &c. in the common way, he makes these general observations, that the great object in the cultivation of beans, is to make the land a fallow as for wheat or barley, and to hoe them often in their growth; for a very few shillings spent in hoeing, will pay a farmer twenty shillings in the crop.

Stiff, gravel-loams are as good for beans as the strong clay-loams, provided the season is moist.

Five quarters of beans per acre were thus produced on a wet, loose, woodcock loam, on a small descent to the north.

A barley-stubble was ploughed into ridges in November. The latter end of Feb. in a hard frost, it was dressed with 24 loads of rotten farm-dung. The 2d week in March it was sowed with three bushels of horse-beans, broad-cast, and then ploughed again, thus covering the seed and the dung. The plants came up with great vigour, and, when 6 inches high, hand-hoed, and a second time a fortnight afterwards. The field was reaped the first week in September, and the produce was 5 quarters. The profit, deducting expences, 3l. 14s. 6d.

After this extra dressing, the field was left in fine order for wheat, quite clean, and in good heart.

N. B. But for this abundant dressing, the land would not have produced one third of the crop.

One acre of this same field, at the same time, and after the barley-stubble, was ploughed into ridges in October, and water-furrowed; was ploughed again the beginning of March, reversing the ridges; and the seed, (horse-beans,) so sown in the fowing, as to rise one above another on each ridge, so as to come up in equi-distant rows, three feet asunder. Half the quantity of seed served, viz. a bushel and a half.

The first week in June the rows were horse-hoed, by turning a furrow *from* the plants, on each side, with the plough. All the scattered beans were cut up by this operation. In a few days after, the rows were hand-hoed with eight-inch hoes, and the beans cut up where they were crowded, breaking the surface among the beans, and clearing it well of weeds. This cost 2s. 6d. per acre. Before the end of the month it was again horse-hoed, with the furrows *to* the rows, the ridges left in their first form. In July it had a third horse-hoeing, reversing the former; and the same month a fourth, shutting them up again; and the whole was finished with a second hand-hoeing. The beans were reaped in September, and the produce 4½ quarters. Here was no dressing. The profit, deducting expences, 4l. 5s. 3d.

Though this soil was what farmers in general think too light.

light for beans, the giving them room to branch, and the repeated horse and hand-hoeing, were advantages that made sufficient amends. It was visible to every one that all the stalks in the field were kidded much lower than is ever seen in a broad-cast field; for, tho' very rich land will make the beans grow to a great height, with stalks of a surprising thickness, still these stalks bear kids but in the middle; for 18 inches from the ground, the produce is trifling, except in those plants that by accident stand single, or surround the field, which shews that the common method of sowing them is very inadequate to their nature.

One acre of the same field, two seasons afterwards, was sown with beans on an oat-stubble. The stubble was ploughed into ridges in November, and well water-furrowed, ploughed and hand-sowed the end of Feb. spraining them before the plough, as in the preceding experiments; the rows three feet asunder, turning in at the same time 24 loads of rotten farm-dung. In June the rows were horse-hoed as before, next hand-hoed, then horse-hoed again, reversing the furrows at each horse-hoeing. They were then hand-hoed a second time; afterwards twice horse-hoed. And in July, when the beans began to blossom, a man with a sharp knife struck off the tops about 8 inches, as practised in gardens. They were reaped in September, and the produce was 5 quarters. The profit, deducting all expenses, 4l. 7s. 6d.

From the various experiments made by Mr. Young, the soil, the year, the seed, the quantity, the tillage being the same, he found that 3-5ths of a pint of horse-beans, being the proportion of 6 pecks to an acre, produced as follows:

Feb. 1.	—	—	produced 6 quarts.
— 14.	—	—	6 ditto.
— 27.	—	—	6 ditto.
Mar. 5.	—	—	5 ditto.
— 14.	—	—	4 do. and 1 pint.
Apr. 2.	—	—	4 ditto, ditto.
— 15.	—	—	1 ditto, ditto.
— 23.	—	—	1 ditto, ditto.

Hence he infers, that the middle of Feb. is by far the best and most fit time for sowing them.

The quantity of seed he found was immaterial, the number of beans not depending on the quantity of seed sown, but on the hand-hoes cutting up many or few.

On the Culture of Furze.

IN 1782, seven pounds of furze-seed per acre, with three bushels and a half of oats, being sown on a field of two acres and three quarters the year following a wheat crop, produced at harvest a tolerable crop of oats. In August, 1783, the land appeared full of weeds; it was then mowed to give the seedling furze air, and the year after the ground seemed generally covered with it. In 1785, it was cut, and produced 10,300 bundles, which cost 1s. 4d. per hundred cutting, and was sold to a neighbouring lime-kiln, delivered in at 6s. 6d. per hundred; thus yielding a profit of more than 12l. an acre.

The soil of this field is the greatest part of it a wet, sandy loam, in others a stiff clay, and in others very spongy, of course a very unpleasant field to work; but sown with furze, it yielded a very good profit, and is a good cover for game.

Furze may be cut every three years, and will produce a larger crop as it gains strength, for the year after it was cut, it was as high as in the three years growth from the seed.

Two old women gathered in the course of one week 25 lb. of seed, worth 1s. 8d. a pound.

Those who think proper to sow any land with these seeds, should bring it into a regular course of cutting, by cutting a part every year.

How to cure a Bullock or Cow that is bowed, or swollen with eating of Clover.

IT is very dangerous to turn cattle into young clover, especially before the dew is off. In the heat of the day it will not do them harm, provided the clover is short, and they are afterwards kept from water; but if they drink on a full stomach, it occasions such a fermentation as lets loose the air in the clover, and distends the stomach so much, that without relief, it will press the blood-vessels, stagnate the blood, and the beast will die in a quarter of an hour, apoplectic.

Sheep

Sheep and cows have two stomachs, into one of which they throw their food as a repository, which they bring up into their mouths again at a more leisure time, chew it, and convey it to their other stomach to answer the purpose of nature. This second chewing, is called, *chewing the cud*.

Now this first stomach lies all along the left side, under the back-bone from the shoulder to the hip; and when a cow or bullock is hived or swollen, before it is too late, stick a penknife through the hide, right into the stomach, in the center of that hollow fleshy part of the flank between the hip-bone, the spine, or back-bone, and the short ribs. Should you plunge the knife three inches deep, it will do no harm. If you have thus made an orifice into the stomach, you will find the air whiz out at the hole, and some of the clover with it; it is by thus letting out the air as fast as it generates, that you save the life of the beast. To prevent this hole being choaked up with the food, put in the finger, remove the food, and keep the hole open, or introduce the pipe of a funnel, which will do better. By thus keeping the hole open for an hour or two, you will let off all the air that generates in the stomach; and when the beast no longer swells, make a hole or two in the hide only, on each side the hole, with a bodkin or cobbler's awl, introduce a cobbler's end with waxed thread through these holes, and tie them up close, thus closing the wound; then cover it with tar and a piece of rag, to keep the flies from it, and in about 12 or 14 days it will be healed. This is a very safe remedy, what any one can perform, and the only sure method of curing them. I had never seen this operation performed, but once having three cows in this situation, stabbing one in the right side instead of the left, it swelled so much as to die in 10 minutes before me. When dead, I cut into the stomach without fear, and found out the proper place; then ran to the other two, and stabbed them, just time enough to save their lives, and these did well.

The Method of making Cheese in Switzerland superior to Gruyere.

THEY make their cheese only once a day, mixing both the morning's and the evening's milk; this they turn to,

to curds over the fire, with a piece of the stomach of a calf, kept on purpose; then divide and squeeze it as well as possible, and when they have pressed out the whey, the curd is poured into moulds the size of a Gruyere cheese, and then put into a press, where they stand more or less time, according to the season. When the cheeses are a little dried, they rub them on one side to make them clean, and then spread lightly on that side a little salt that has been finely powdered. By reducing it to a fine powder, it makes its way into the cheese the better. The next day they salt it again in the same manner, a little at a time, and so on every day till it is sufficiently salted. It is the salt that gives them those holes which are called eyes. If the cheese is not sufficiently salted, it will have none of these eyes, if it be too much salted, it will have too many of them; they have no exact proportion, experience teaches them, and they vary the quantity of salt according to circumstances.

To cure the Foot-balt in Sheep.

WASH their feet well with water, strongly impregnated with the oil or spirit of vitriol; if too much vitriol is accidentally applied, the sheep being turned into a pasture, the dew will prevent any bad consequences. This is a new discovery by a farmer at Looton, in Bedfordshire, which, by once washing near 200, cured them all without any repetition.

To remove Fish alive.

TAKE an ounce of white sugar-candy, and as much saltpetre as the size of a walnut, with about an equal quantity of flour; mix them together, and keep them in a little box. This quantity is sufficient for a pail full of water.

When your fish in the water feels it grow warm and disagreeable to them, they will shew it by putting up their heads at top; then throw in a small quantity of the powder, which will cool the water, and preserve the fish. The water,

ver, if possible, should be changed every four or five miles; but by the above means, trout have been conveyed alive more than forty miles.

To preserve a Tree from Insects and Blights.

BORE a hole with a gimblet, about three or four inches deep in the stem, between the bark and the wood, fill it with live quicksilver, by means of a quill, and plug it up; it will enter into the circulation, not injure the tree or fruit, and yet keep off all insects.—I have not tried this, but am assured it will answer the purpose.

A gentleman in America preserves his peach-trees from worm, caterpillars, &c. by the following method.

He clears away the gum that issues out of the tree affected by the worm, and strews a little flour of brimstone round the root, covering it with fine mould that it may not be blown away, yet so that the sun may penetrate through the mould, and cause the brimstone to fume, which destroys the worm. One pound of brimstone is sufficient for near 200 trees.

To kill caterpillars, he splits the end of a pole or stick, puts therein a few brimstone matches, fires them, and holds the pole under the nest. A pole thus lighted will destroy three or four nests.

Cautions respecting Seeds and Nursery-men.

IT is by far best for every one to save their own seeds, year after year, whether, of flowers or vegetables; it is not attended with much trouble, particularly if you have a nest of small drawers to put them in, which drawers should be labelled. By repeatedly sowing seeds, the produce of the same soil, they are apt to degenerate; but, let the consequence be what it will, it is better to sow some of our own seed yearly, though we should at the same time sow seed that we may beg or purchase; as in such seeds as we buy we may be deceived; they may be old, and not grow, or they may be of a different kind to what we expected; and it is
very

very mortifying to lose our crop and the season : and such is the disposition of seedsmen and nurserymen, that there is very little reliance to be placed on them ; they too often mix old seeds with new, and sell one thing for another.

I have known trees, bought on the credit of a nurseryman, which, after 6 or 7 years careful nurture before they have borne fruit, have turned out the reverse of what they were bought for ; and on a complaint to the nurseryman, who has received the money some years, he has only said he was sorry, and would change them.—Change them !—What, after you have trained them up 6 or 7 years, he will change them, perhaps for worse, and you may wait in anxious expectation for 7 years longer, the life of man, and be disappointed at the last ! Such a man deserves to be whipped at the cart's tail ; and yet there are few but will serve you so, unless you take the precaution to go to their grounds, whilst the trees are in bearing, select such as y u like, and mark them with a knife on the bark. And the great plantations which nurserymen have, and their frequent change of servants, mistakes will arise. They will send you perhaps a Withrigan pear for a Chrysanne, or a crab for a golden pippin. In short, rather than you should leave their grounds to go to that of another, they will, if they have not got what you want, give you what they have. Don't trust to them ; if you don't know the tree by its leaf or its bark, see it whilst in fruit, and mark it, and at the proper season send for it away. You cannot have choice fruit without this trouble, for there are bastard-trees of every kind ; and I would almost as soon have a crab, as a bastard golden pippin.

To keep Ants from Trees.

STREW some saw-dust thick round the root, and wind some wool, fresh taken from a sheep's belly, round the stem for four inches in breadth.

To cure the Rot in Sheep.

PUT some salt into the mouth of the sheep so affected, and keep it there till it dissolve, and is swallowed.

THE END.

A
LIST OF BOOKS,
PUBLISHED

BY THE REV. DR. TRUSLER,

At the Literary-Press,

No. 62, WARDOUR-STREET, SOHO.

1790.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. TRUSLER, whose study has ever been to be useful in his generation, in publishing a variety of books of information and instruction, begs leave to recommend the following seventeen books to the attention of those who have at heart the education of youth, but more particularly the first seven.

What is the knowledge they should acquire? They should have a tolerable insight into religion and sacred history, the nature of the universe, its natural productions, trade, and the constitution and history of their own country. The following book will teach them this, and enable them to converse all the general topics of life.

*1. A COMPENDIUM of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, second edition, price 3s. 6d. half-bound; containing a clear and concise account of every thing a young person ought to know, and nothing he ought not to know. Dr. T. persuades himself that such persons, schoolmasters, or others, who have

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the

(2) *USEFUL and FAMILY BOOKS.*

the improvement of those under their care at heart, will, on looking over this book, be of his way of thinking, that nothing can be better adapted for a school-book, it being penned in an easy style, and by way of question and answer, and is fit for exercises or getting by heart.

They should have a knowledge of life, and know how to behave in all companies; the following book will teach them this.

*2. *PRINCIPLES of POLITENESS*, addressed to both sexes, 15th edition, price 3s. half-bound. This forms polite manners, and shews young women how to act when in company with young men.

They should know how to acquit themselves well at their own tables; the following book will teach them this.

*3. *The HONOURS of the TABLE*, with the whole *ART of CARVING*, illustrated by cuts, price 2s. 6d. half-bound, teaching how to carve any joint, &c. served up, and act with that grace that captivates.

“To do the honours of a table well is one of the outlines of a well-bred man, and to carve well, little as it may seem, is useful twice every day; and the doing of which ill, is not only troublesome to ourselves, but renders us disagreeable and ridiculous to others.”

Lord Chesterfield's Letters.

They should be well acquainted with the laws of their own country; the following book will teach them this.

*4. *BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES*, abridged, price 3s. 6d. half-bound. Dr. Trusler flatters himself this will be found as useful a book as any he has published, as it wanted only such an abridgement and arrangement of the matter, as he has here made, to make Blackstone a proper book for all classes of people, young and old, and it is written in such language as every one will understand.

They should be able to read well, and write and speak correctly; the following book will teach them this.

*5. *An ENGLISH ACCIDENCE, or ABSTRACT of GRAMMAR*, with rules for reading prose and verse, price 1s. All the grammars that are published require the study of years, but this book will teach young people to write and speak correctly, without making grammar a study.

They should have a proper choice of words; the following book will teach them this.

*6. *The DISTINCTION between WORDS esteemed SYNONIMOUS*; second edition, with great additions, price 3s. 6d. useful to all who would either write or speak with propriety and elegance,

USEFUL and FAMILY BOOKS. (3)

elegance, as it determines the proper choice of words, in which the beauty of all language consists.

They should be cautioned against the deceptions and villainies of the world; the following book will teach them this.

7. MODERN TIMES, or the ADVENTURES of GABRIEL OUTCAST, in 3 vols. 12mo. with 12 highly-finished copper-plates, printed on columbiere paper, price 12s. sewed, fourth edition.

This work is written in imitation of Gil Blas, is a keen satire on the times, and penned with infinite humour; is calculated to shew the rising generation the arts, deceptions, and iniquities of the world, in all situations and professions of life, of course, is a useful family-book, conveying information under the mask of entertainment.

The plates were designed by Ibbetson, and have been engraved at a great expence for this fourth edition, a proof, with the number of editions it has gone through, of the good reception it has met with. Since the first edition of this work more than a third of the whole has been added to it; but such as wish for the addition of the plates, may have fine impressions, separate from the work, for 3s. the set, and they can easily be put into the volumes, though bound.

*8. The FIRST FOUR RULES of ARITHMETIC, price 1s. There are few persons in life that require a knowledge of more than these four rules, and they are here explained to the capacity of girls, not like other treatises of arithmetic, which require a master at their elbow, but may be easily understood by one of 15 years old, without such assistance; of course is very useful where schools are at a distance, orto revive what they have learnt at school; but to such as need a further knowledge in figures, the following book will supply the deficiency.

*9. FAMILY-TABLES, price 3s. composed for all the purposes of life, and to save calculation. These tables must be useful to every one, as calculations are often made in a hurry, and often erroneous, whereas they will be found here accurate.

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*11. POETIC ENDINGS, price 2s. 6d. or a Dictionary

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of Rhymes, single and double, comprising nearly all the words in the English Language. To such as write poetry, this will save a great deal of mechanical thought.

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14. TRUSLER'S CHRONOLOGY, 2 vols. 12mo. price 7s. bound, 12th edition, containing every event in antient and modern history, alphabetically recorded, with the dates affixed. Also, *An ABRIDGEMENT of the above, small enough to lie in a pocket-book, to set persons right in conversation, price 1s. 6d.

15. SIX YEARS TRAVELS THROUGH TARTARY, undertaken, by command of the Empress, by Dr. Pallas and others, translated from the German, are now first published, complete, in three volumes, 8vo. beautifully printed, with 29 high-finished copper-plates by the first artists, fine impressions from new designs, the paper uncommonly fine, stout, and hot-pressed, price 36s. in boards, bound two guineas. Also,

16. A DESCRIPTION of the Countries round the NORTH POLE, with 13 copper-plates, price 12s. boards, 14s. bound.

The above two books are part of the following work.

17. The HABITABLE WORLD DESCRIBED, *or the present State of the People in all Parts of the World.* This work is inscribed by permission to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and has been patronized by many hundred gentlemen of the first rank and learning; indeed, there is no occasion to say any thing of it, the work will speak for itself. It comes out in monthly numbers, was began Jan. 1, 1788; and in this month, Nov. 1789, the 23d number was published. Thus has it stood the
test

test of all examination, and is better received now than ever, it having been found, that the plates and letter-presses, instead of falling off, as most periodical publications do, have risen monthly in excellence more and more, as eminent artists could be found. Each number contains four sheets of letter-press, in 8vo. printed under the author's own roof, that it may be well executed, on superfine thick paper, and hot-pressed; with the addition of two highly-finished copper-plates, from original designs, or two quarto maps and one view, and printed on the best columbiere paper. Some few proof impressions of the plates are taken, which, with picked sheets of letter-press, sell for 3s. each number.

As between five and six numbers make a volume, four volumes are now completed. These describe all the countries round the North-Pole, and the whole dominions of Russia in their vast extent, which will be followed by China, and accompanied with engravings from original pictures, on interesting subjects, brought from China, by John Duncan, Esq. by whom the author has been favoured with copies.

Two shillings a month is no object to those who buy books, and the author flatters himself as the work goes on, it will be found, not only the most elegant work of its kind, and a valuable ornament to every library, but the most entertaining and instructive to all minds and classes, young and old; care being taken in the compiling, not to insert any thing dry and uninteresting, or information that cannot be relied on, but the best accounts that can be collected from writers of every country, and an abundance of new matter, with which the author has been complimented by a number of travellers.

Persons disposed to take in this work, may begin with No. I. and go on regularly, or may have any volume they think proper. Each volume in boards, 12s. and if they apply to him, No. 62, Wardour-street, they will be regularly served with fine impressions. Such persons as live at a distance from London, may have them through their bookseller, or get some friend to take them from the author himself in town.

Dr. Trusler begs also to recommend the following useful books to the attention of country gentlemen.

*18. The COUNTRY LAWYER, price 3s. 6d. half-bound; being a summary of all those Acts of Parliament, with the Opinion of the Courts thereon, which persons living in the Country have continually occasion to refer to, with all the tax acts.

(6) *USEFUL and FAMILY BOOKS.*

Every subject is here fully and accurately treated of, more so than in any one book extant, and nothing unnecessary put in to crowd it; and it contains every law respecting the Clergy, which no other publication does; with copies of all their instruments and public papers, and all the laws between landlord and tenant, on parish-business, &c. precluding any application to an attorney or to other books.

*19. *THE LONDON ADVISER and GUIDE*, 2d edit. enlarged, price 3s. 6d. half-bound. This is another very useful family-book, universally so allowed; containing every information necessary to persons residing in London: with an Abstract of all those Laws which point out their protection, and secure them against the FRAUDS, IMPOSITIONS, INSULTS, and ACCIDENTS, to which they are there liable.

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FROM the vast circulation of this Almanack in the country, the proprietors of *Pennant's Parcel-Post*, (which is a post established in London for the conveyance of parcels from one part of the town to the other, twice a-day, and all the neighbouring villages, daily, in the manner of the Penny-Post, but with more fidelity and punctuality), beg leave to make it known throughout England, particularly to those who send game and other presents to their friends in London.

The exorbitant price demanded for portorage in London, frequently exceeds the price of carriage from the country, and has prevented many a person to whom a present of a hare, &c. has been sent, from receiving it, which has thus taxed the benevolence of friends, and disappointed their good intentions. *Pennant's Parcel-Post* conveys any parcel or thing, without any regard to distance, to the remotest part of London, Westminster, or Southwark; and to the following villages and places adjacent, for 2 d. if under 2 lb. weight; 3 d. if under 7 lb.; 4 d. if under 14 lb. and 6 d. if under 28 lb. and for every 28 lb. after 3 d. more.

Bethnal Green,
Hackney,
Clapton,
Homerton,
Bow,
Stratford,
Bromley,
Limehouse,
Stepney,
Newington-Butts,
Lambeth,

Pimlico,
Chelseas, Great and
Little,
Walham Green,
Knightsbridge,
Brompton,
Keufington,
Hammersmith,
Chiswick,
Turnham Green.

They

They have Receiving-houses in all parts of London, and in each of the above villages ; but the Proprietor's general-office is at No. 33, Fetter-lane, the center of all the principal inns, and not more than a quarter of a mile from any of them. If persons, therefore, would order any parcels sent to London, to be left with the Clerk at No. 33, Fetter-lane, and thence to be forwarded by *Pennant's Parcel-Post*, the porters of the inns could not charge more than three-pence, and the Parcel-Post would deliver it for three-pence or four-pence more.

The extortion of inn-keepers, who pay their porters only 12 s. a-week for carrying parcels out, and thus putting some hundreds a-year into their own pockets, leads them to counteract this scheme ; but if the public will be determined, and not submit to the imposition, but in case they send it otherwise than through the parcel-post, and charge more than three-pence for the delivery of 7 lb. weight, not pay it, and insist on its being left, they will correct this growing evil, and soon get rid of the imposition. If a porter bringing a parcel is once or twice served so, it will cure the innkeepers from sending it otherwise than ordered.

Persons are desired to write the value on the parcels they send, and not omit to write *Pennant's Parcel-Post*, there being an opposition on a very inferior plan.

If the carriage is to be paid in London the Clerk of the office will pay it, and take the money on delivery.